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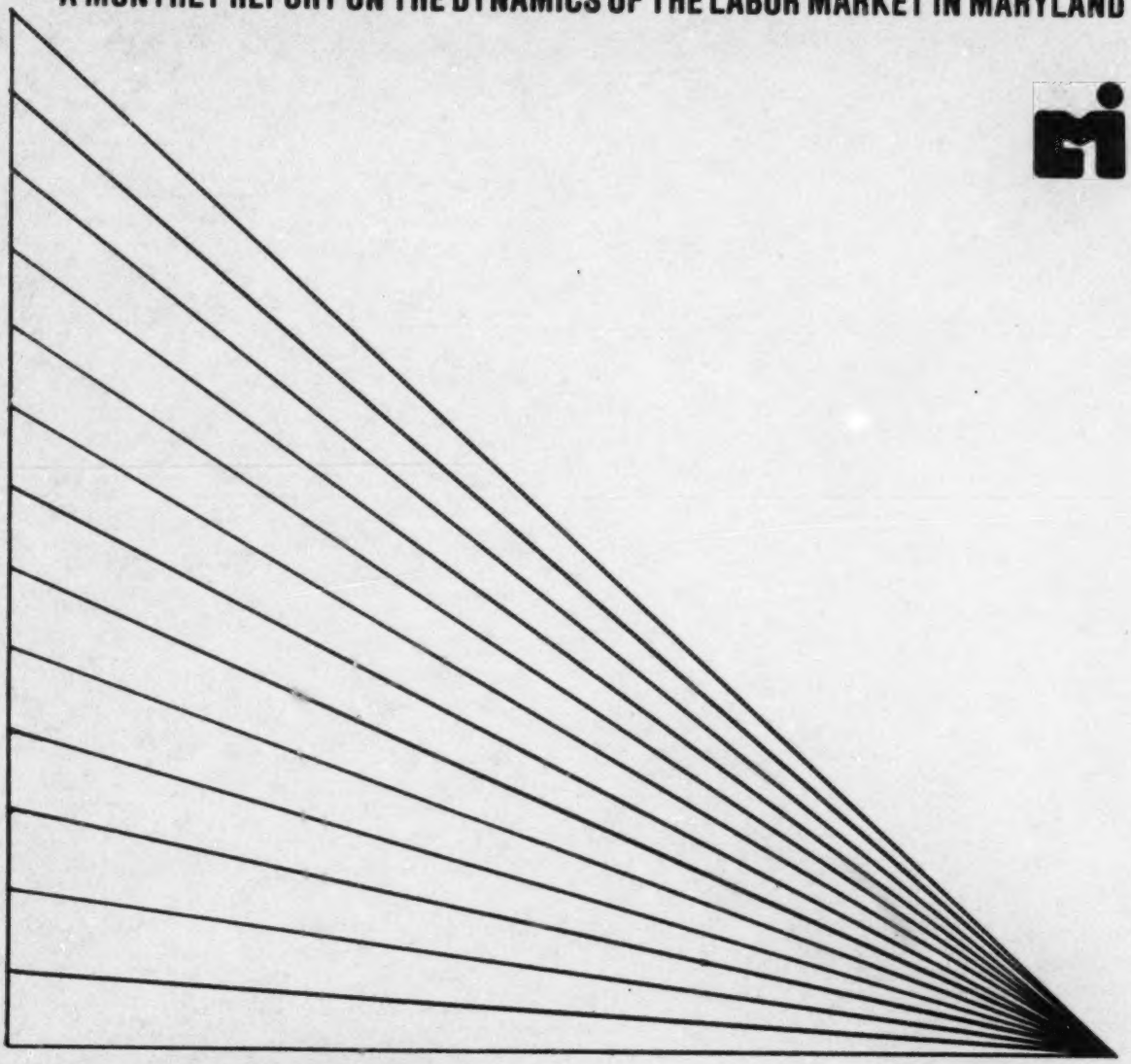
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



OCTOBER, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate inched down from its September rate of 8.1 percent to a new low for the year of 8.0 percent in October. Still, this is the highest rate on record (back to 1970) for October. For the 8th consecutive month, the U.S. unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's, and the gap is widening. The U.S. rate for October (not seasonally adjusted) came to 9.9 percent, up from 9.7 percent in September. This represents a record for 1982 and surpasses rates experienced during the 1973-1975 recession.

Unemployment subsided in Maryland by an estimated 3,500 persons during October and employment advanced by 5,975, producing a net increase in the civilian labor force of 2,475. This occurred as schools became fully staffed, retail stores began hiring for the holiday season, recalls from August layoffs occurred in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, lowered interest rates caused unseasonable hiring in construction, and employment gained in trucking. Such hiring outnumbered layoffs due to less business in manufacturing, business services, and social services as well as the sizable seasonal reductions in eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture. October marked the 4th consecutive month that both the unemployment rate and volume have declined and set record lows for the year. Claims filed for unemployment did increase somewhat over the month.

For the 32nd consecutive month, both the unemployment rate and volume were higher than a year ago. Last October's rate amounted to 7.1 percent, and the unemployment volume was lower by 20,554 persons or 13.4 percent than this October's. Last October, the unemployment rate was also little changed from its September level; however, employment declined while unemployment rose. The labor force has expanded by an estimated 22,029 persons since last October. Since employment is up by only an estimated 1,475 persons over the year, 93 percent of the labor force's gain is in unemployment. Employment does remain at an unusually low level, being lower than in October, 1980 by an estimated 16,332 persons.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate declined from 9.7 percent in September to 9.4 percent in October. Meanwhile, Baltimore City's rate subsided from 11.5 percent to 11.2 percent. All of the area's counties followed trends set statewide of rising employment and decreasing unemployment except Carroll County, whose rate increased from 8.2 percent to 9.2 percent. Layoffs in the county's manufacturing were noted during the month. The Baltimore area's employment followed trends shown statewide except that manufacturing declined to a greater extent, services exhibited far fewer seasonal layoffs, and public universities and colleges displayed far fewer seasonal recalls.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area went from 5.0 percent in September to 4.8 percent in October. Though employment was little changed, the unemployment volume declined. Over the month, layoffs were noted in services and recalls in construction, trucking, trade, and education. Western Maryland's unemployment rate remained at its September level of 12.5 percent, with small gains in employment and unemployment. Recalls were notable in manufacturing and education, as seasonal layoffs were observed in construction. In Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, the counties followed trends seen statewide of minor changes in unemployment rates. The rates edged up from September in eight of the counties and down in three. The only significant change was the seasonal jump in Worcester County's unemployment rate from 7.1 percent to 11.2 percent. As summer visitors left the beach resorts and agriculture activity slowed, employment dropped and unemployment jumped. For October, Montgomery County had the state's lowest unemployment rate of 4.0 percent and Garrett County the highest rate of 16.9 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland rose substantially in October, to register 1,680,700. For the 13th consecutive month, total jobs receded from the year-ago level, with October's drop from the previous October standing at 27,600. Monthly growth of 10,800 from September is more favorable than a net decline of 600 jobs last October. Manufacturing's monthly decrease was much smaller than last October, and nonmanufacturing displayed far more extensive increases than a year ago. A predominant factor in nonmanufacturing growth was extensive seasonal gain in state and local government.

Manufacturing jobs declined to 208,400, with a drop of 800 from September. For the 34th consecutive month, manufacturing was below the year-ago level, with a deficit of 22,700 in October. A notable gain of 1,300 in nonelectric machinery this October contrasts favorably with scattered layoffs throughout manufacturing last October, which totaled 2,000. Non-electric machinery's remarkable monthly growth follows recalls of 800 workers in September, but fails to compensate for the drastic 4,000 job reduction in August. This industry is 3,600 jobs below its level a year ago. Printing/publishing was the only other industry in the manufacturing sector which reported gains from September to October, with a 200 rise from September. Heavy losses were noted in apparel/textile products, with jobs 600 below the September level and including a 400 reduction in men's/boys' suits/coats. This month's employment in apparel/textiles stands 1,000 below the level of last October. Primary metals also sustained a 600 job loss from September, with layoffs of an estimated 300 in blast furnace/basic steel products in addition to other reductions. Primary

metals employment falls 6,500 jobs below last October's level. Stone/clay/glass products lost 300 during October. Compared to last October, jobs have declined by 2,000. Rubber/plastic products dropped by 300 while food/kindred products and leather/leather products both lost 200.

Nonmanufacturing rose to 1,472,300 in October, advancing 11,600 jobs over the month and exceeding last October's monthly increase of 1,400 jobs. Nonmanufacturing employment falls 4,900 below last October, marking the 13th consecutive month that jobs are below levels of a year ago. Contributing to this sector's monthly growth was a notable increase of 13,600 in local government, with sizable seasonal hiring by elementary/secondary schools, community colleges, and other local government agencies. Although local government fails to meet the year-ago level, October's employment is only 700 below that of a year ago, much smaller than the September difference of 5,800 jobs. State government was up by 3,100 jobs over the month, with continued seasonal hiring in public universities and colleges. Last October, state government rose by only 200 jobs as sizable layoffs in noneducation state agencies moderated the hiring in education. Transportation except railroads reported an additional 1,300 jobs from September, with sizable hiring in the trucking industry, but falls 800 below last October's level. More business for special trades contractors boosted construction by 800 jobs, after a seasonal loss of 2,200 during August and September. Last October, construction decreased by 1,500 after receding by 2,500 in August and September. Construction jobs are 2,700 below last October's level, marking 32 consecutive months of jobs below the year-ago level. Extensive cutbacks (-4,800) were reported in services during October when seasonal hiring in educational services was outnumbered by layoffs due to less business in social services and business services and due to continued seasonal reductions in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture services. Services jobs did rise 2,700 above last October's employment. Retail trade lost 1,400 jobs as seasonal layoffs continued in eating/drinking places, outnumbering hiring for the approaching holiday season in general merchandise (+1,100) and other retail industries. Retail trade employment is 4,300 above last October's jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate was down by 900 over the month, with seasonal layoffs in banking and real estate. Federal government decreased by 300 jobs, as defense hiring was exceeded by layoffs in other federal establishments. Last October, an even greater 1,100 cutback occurred in federal government.

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, comprising 55.9 percent of statewide employment, rose to 939,500, climbing 7,400 above September's jobs and decreasing by 15,800 over the year. Manufacturing, at 137,000, declined by 2,000 from September and by 18,300 over the year. In nonmanufacturing, a gain of 9,400 was seen since September. Over the year, jobs increased by 2,500.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increasing by $9.95 since September, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers increased to $354.42 in October. More overtime and longer scheduled workweeks increased average weekly hours by 0.5 hours to 39.6. Average hourly earnings, reported at $8.95, increased by 14 cents from September. Sizable increases in hourly earnings were noted in nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment, with lesser increases reported in electric/electronic equipment, chemicals, and rubber/plastics. Reduced average hourly pay was seen in lumber/wood products, stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, instruments, food/kindred products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. A longer workweek occurred in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, printing/publishing, and transportation equipment. A shorter average workweek was noted in rubber/plastics and leather. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers earned average weekly pay of $382.04, increasing by $10.71 from September. The average workweek lengthened by 0.5 hour to 40.3, and hourly pay rose by 15 cents to average $9.48. Over the year, weekly earnings increased by 6.9 percent in the Metropolitan Area; while statewide, a smaller 4.8 percent increase in weekly pay was reported.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in October, 1982 for the regular unemployment insurance program increased 1.3 percent over the number filed in the previous month. Significant layoffs in the industries of primary metals, apparel, both electrical and non-electrical machinery, and food processing were responsible for the claims volume. The number of continued claims decreased 2.4 percent, the number of weeks compensated was down 11.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 10.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose slightly, to $117.64.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program increased 21.6 percent and continued claims rose 29.7 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen increased 3.2 percent and continued claims were down 6.4 percent.

Initial claims filed in Baltimore Metropolitan Area local offices decreased slightly as significant layoffs were reported in only two industries, primary metals and non-electrical machinery. The other activities followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Continued claims were down less than one percent, weeks compensated declined 8.6 percent, and amount of payments decreased 7.0 percent. The average weekly benefit amount rose slightly, to $119.29.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index, remaining near the low level of recent months, registered 294.1 in October. This represents a moderate 0.3 percent increase since September and a low 5.1 percent rise since last October. Contributing to October's slight increase are increased transportation costs, higher prices for new houses, and increased medical costs. The index for food and beverages, at 279.6, was reduced from September by 0.2 percent and was only 3.4 percent above October of last year. The Agriculture Department noted a decrease in the price of beef, veal, pork, and eggs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home indexed at 269.1, a drop of 1.9 percent over the month and a mere 0.6 percent above October, 1981.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 4th quarter 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

OCTOBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	October	September**	October	September**	October	September**	October	Sept. **	October'81
MARYLAND	2,181,403	2,178,928	2,007,331	2,001,356	174,072	177,572	8.0	8.1	7.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,090,536	1,085,742	988,202	980,107	102,334	105,635	9.4	9.7	8.2
BALTIMORE CITY	402,877	400,863	357,629	354,699	45,248	46,164	11.2	11.5	10.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,033	179,571	168,536	167,155	11,497	12,416	6.4	6.9	5.8
BALTIMORE*	330,715	329,570	298,010	295,569	32,705	34,001	9.9	10.3	8.0
CARROLL	48,225	47,327	43,799	43,440	4,426	3,887	9.2	8.2	6.5
HARFORD	72,203	72,175	66,332	65,789	5,871	6,386	8.1	8.8	6.9
HOWARD	56,484	56,236	53,897	53,455	2,587	2,781	4.6	4.9	3.9
D. C. AREA	772,392	773,775	735,009	735,339	37,383	38,436	4.8	5.0	4.6
CHARLES	42,410	42,375	40,606	40,624	1,804	1,751	4.3	4.1	4.3
MONTGOMERY*	336,605	336,849	323,196	323,341	13,409	13,508	4.0	4.0	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	393,377	394,551	371,207	371,374	22,170	23,177	5.6	5.9	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,603	143,596	127,438	125,672	18,165	17,924	12.5	12.5	9.7
ALLEGANY	35,022	33,965	30,372	29,237	4,650	4,728	13.3	13.9	10.7
FREDERICK*	45,818	45,665	41,270	41,229	4,548	4,436	9.9	9.7	7.9
GARRETT	11,963	11,573	9,941	9,688	2,022	1,885	16.9	16.3	12.8
WASHINGTON	52,800	52,393	45,855	45,518	6,945	6,875	13.2	13.1	9.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,278	11,490	9,786	9,998	1,492	1,492	13.2	13.0	13.0
ST. MARY'S	18,385	18,343	16,960	16,876	1,425	1,467	7.8	8.0	9.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,319	8,221	7,570	7,556	749	665	9.0	8.1	9.0
CECIL	29,915	29,882	27,057	26,921	2,858	2,961	9.6	9.9	7.6
DORCHESTER	16,210	16,145	14,548	14,492	1,662	1,653	10.3	10.2	8.7
KENT	8,143	8,049	7,432	7,379	711	670	8.7	8.3	8.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,420	10,390	9,650	9,636	770	754	7.4	7.3	6.8
SOMERSET	7,434	7,661	6,324	6,507	1,110	1,154	14.9	15.1	13.9
TALBOT	15,797	15,902	15,139	15,287	658	615	4.2	3.9	4.3
WICOMICO	30,382	30,327	27,490	27,563	2,892	2,764	9.5	9.1	9.4
WORCESTER	16,591	19,404	14,726	18,023	1,865	1,381	11.2	7.1	12.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	99,785	97,931	86,168	84,443	13,617	13,488	13.6	13.8	10.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	759,821	756,172	690,192	684,538	69,629	71,634	9.2	9.5	8.3
BALANCE OF STATE*	215,284	218,189	197,288	200,862	17,996	17,327	8.4	7.9	8.1
UNITED STATES[2]	110,767,000	110,546,000	99,825,000	99,851,000	10,942,000	10,695,000	9.9	9.7	7.5

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1680.7	1669.9	1708.3	939.5	932.1	955.3
Manufacturing	208.4	209.2	231.1	137.0	139.0	155.3
Durable Goods	111.1	110.6	129.0	79.2	80.6	93.6
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Household furniture	1.2	1.1	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	7.0	8.7	4.4	4.7	6.5
Primary metal industries	22.1	22.7	28.6	20.5	21.1	26.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.5	14.8	20.1	14.3	14.7	20.0
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.5	9.9	7.1	7.2	7.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.8	3.8	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	14.6	13.3	18.2	9.1	9.5	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.7	33.6	33.7	24.4	24.4	24.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.9	2.8	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.4	24.4	22.6	18.5	18.5	17.2
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	16.9	7.7	7.7	10.6
Ship and boat building and repair	3.6	3.6	6.6	2.5	2.5	5.4
Instruments and related products	2.3	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.8
Nondurable Goods	97.3	98.6	102.1	57.8	58.4	61.7
Food and kindred products	26.1	26.3	25.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
Meat products	6.4	6.7	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.3	3.2	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.7	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.8	14.4	14.8	8.3	8.7	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.2	10.0	7.1	7.2	7.8
Printing and publishing	22.8	22.6	23.3	12.5	12.4	13.1
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.8	14.2	9.7	9.8	11.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.7	10.0	10.3	6.1	6.2	6.3
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.9	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.1	1.3	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1472.3	1460.7	1477.2	802.5	793.1	800.0
Construction	83.5	82.7	96.2	36.7	36.6	44.3
Transportation and public utilities	84.0	82.9	86.2	54.7	53.8	57.7
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.6	9.7	6.1	6.1	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.4	38.1	40.2	24.0	23.0	26.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.0	36.2	36.3	24.6	24.7	24.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.2	22.3	22.6	15.4	15.5	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.9	13.7	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.0	415.0	407.7	231.9	232.2	223.5
Wholesale trade	93.2	92.8	91.2	57.9	57.6	56.5
Retail trade	320.8	322.2	316.5	174.0	174.6	167.0
General merchandise stores	46.0	44.9	44.8	19.6	19.0	20.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.3	95.2	93.3	57.7	58.1	57.7
Banking	24.2	24.5	24.1	14.3	14.6	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.3	8.4	8.4	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.7	20.8	16.0	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	382.7	387.5	380.0	203.7	204.5	201.7
Private hospitals	57.3	57.3	55.7	37.8	37.7	36.6
Educational services	28.1	25.8	27.1	19.7	17.9	19.2
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.9	21.7	9.4	9.4	9.1
Total government	413.8	397.4	413.8	217.8	207.9	215.1
Total federal government	134.0	134.3	133.5	54.6	54.5	53.0
Total state and local government	279.8	263.1	280.3	163.2	153.4	162.1
Total state government	91.2	88.1	91.0	64.7	64.2	63.3
Total local government	188.6	175.0	189.3	98.5	89.2	98.8

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

OCTOBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Manufacturing	$354.42	$344.47	$338.24	39.6	39.1	39.7	$8.95	$8.81	$8.52
DURABLE GOODS	404.21	387.11	379.45	40.3	39.3	39.9	10.03	9.85	9.51
Lumber and wood products	245.70	249.66	227.50	37.8	37.6	36.4	6.50	6.64	6.25
Furniture and fixtures	255.84	241.13	225.29	41.6	39.4	37.3	6.15	6.12	6.04
Stone, clay and glass products	377.58	364.42	344.28	43.4	40.9	38.0	8.70	8.91	9.06
Primary metal industries	521.90	518.54	522.37	39.3	38.9	40.4	13.28	13.33	12.93
Fabricated metal products	376.16	387.58	336.19	41.2	41.9	41.2	9.13	9.25	8.16
Machinery except electrical	375.87	340.98	332.76	40.2	40.4	37.6	9.35	8.44	8.85
Electric and electronic equipment	341.45	332.48	305.76	40.6	40.3	41.6	8.41	8.25	7.35
Transportation equipment	494.91	406.13	423.28	40.6	36.1	40.7	12.19	11.25	10.40
Instruments and related products	295.27	294.89	261.14	38.8	38.1	40.3	7.61	7.74	6.48
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	224.59	228.64	235.39	37.0	36.7	40.1	6.07	6.23	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	302.25	300.70	287.62	38.8	38.9	39.4	7.79	7.73	7.30
Food and kindred products	284.40	289.74	268.80	39.5	39.8	38.9	7.20	7.28	6.91
Apparel and other textile products	193.33	198.03	195.25	34.4	35.3	35.5	5.62	5.61	5.50
Paper and allied products	313.03	305.69	306.29	40.6	39.7	42.6	7.71	7.70	7.19
Printing and publishing	371.91	360.96	336.69	38.7	37.6	38.7	9.61	9.60	8.70
Chemicals and allied products	409.91	406.43	368.41	41.7	41.6	42.2	9.83	9.77	8.73
Rubber and misc. plastic products	290.88	296.01	302.21	40.4	41.4	41.8	7.20	7.15	7.23
Leather and leather products	153.60	172.32	175.31	32.0	35.9	37.3	4.80	4.80	4.70

Covers an estimated 136,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
MANUFACTURING	$382.04	$371.33	$357.46	40.3	39.8	40.3	$9.48	$9.33	$8.87
DURABLE GOODS	434.60	415.26	398.00	41.0	39.7	40.0	10.60	10.46	9.95
Stone, clay and glass products	404.53	384.47	342.14	45.3	41.7	38.4	8.93	9.22	8.91
Primary metal industries	529.45	524.26	524.07	39.6	39.3	40.5	13.37	13.34	12.94
Fabricated metal products	394.74	405.03	324.00	42.4	42.5	40.5	9.31	9.53	8.00
Machinery except electrical	347.33	330.91	311.95	40.2	39.3	38.8	8.64	8.42	8.04
Electric and electronic equipment	386.01	368.94	320.80	42.7	41.5	40.1	9.04	8.89	8.00
Transportation equipment	537.32	416.21	418.88	40.4	34.2	40.2	13.30	12.17	10.42
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	215.13	226.78	251.47	36.9	37.3	40.3	5.83	6.08	6.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.41	314.41	296.93	39.4	39.9	40.9	7.98	7.88	7.26
Food and kindred products	355.72	358.48	332.17	40.7	41.3	42.1	8.74	8.68	7.89
Apparel and other textile products	201.26	212.18	211.09	33.6	35.6	35.3	5.99	5.96	5.98
Paper and allied products	258.84	253.76	269.67	39.7	39.9	44.5	6.52	6.36	6.06
Printing and publishing	343.42	337.61	314.39	38.2	37.1	38.2	8.99	9.10	8.23
Chemicals and allied products	464.38	468.94	413.60	42.8	43.3	43.4	10.85	10.83	9.53
Rubber and misc. plastic products	264.18	261.44	243.72	42.0	43.0	43.6	6.29	6.08	5.59

Covers an estimated 86,300 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
OCTOBER 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Initial Claims	31,822	31,409	26,338	17,433	17,464	15,387
Total Continued Claims	219,854	225,337	168,635	143,289	143,556	107,736
Total Number of Payments	190,655	215,051	153,923	123,015	134,545	100,272
Total Amount of Payments	$22,428,661	$25,087,902	$16,260,246	$14,673,849	$15,772,594	$10,883,250
Average Weekly Payment	$117.64	$116.66	$105.18	$119.29	$117.23	$107.22

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	428	352	445
Total continued claims	1,838	2,613	3,134
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	260	252	226
Total Continued claims	467	499	1,789

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	522.2	521.6	528.6
Manufacturing*	25.1	25.1	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.2	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.7	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	497.1	496.5	504.7
Construction	31.9	30.8	35.5
Transportation and public utilities*	15.2	14.9	14.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.2	6.9	6.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	137.2	136.3	135.5
General merchandise stores	17.4	17.2	18.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	29.3	28.3
Banking	6.4	6.5	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	133.2	138.4	135.9
Total government	150.7	146.8	155.5
Total federal government	69.2	69.5	70.8
Total state and local government	81.5	77.3	84.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
OCTOBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	113.6	117.4	111.9
Manufacturing	24.0	24.0	24.5
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.4	8.7
Meat products	4.6	4.8	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.4	2.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.0	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	89.6	93.4	87.4
Construction	7.2	7.6	7.4
Transportation & public utilities*	6.6	6.8	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.5	29.9	26.8
General merchandise stores	2.4	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.9	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	21.2	23.0	20.1
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total government	23.3	22.2	22.5
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.8	17.7	18.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]
OCTOBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.1	105.0	111.7
Manufacturing	23.1	21.7	27.5
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	0.8	0.9	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other manufacturing	16.9	15.2	20.3
Nonmanufacturing	84.0	83.3	84.2
Construction	7.2	7.7	7.8
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.7	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.0	2.1	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.1	24.3	24.4
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	19.3	19.4	19.5
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	22.8	22.9	22.0
Health services	8.8	8.8	8.5
Total government	19.7	18.1	19.0
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.8	15.1	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	433.9	431.4	444.3
Manufacturing	57.1	58.0	62.7
Durable Goods*	24.4	25.0	29.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.9	2.1	3.6
Primary metal industries	7.0	7.4	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.7	3.8	4.4
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.6	5.4
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.8	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	33.0	33.2
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.3	8.0
Beverages	1.5	1.6	1.5
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.9	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.8	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.3
Commercial printing	2.9	2.8	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	376.8	373.4	381.6
Construction	13.2	13.2	17.5
Transportation & public util.*	36.9	37.1	39.1
Railroad transportation	3.8	3.8	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	12.8	12.9	14.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.8	6.4
Water transportation	4.2	4.2	5.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.0	97.3	96.4
General merchandise stores	5.2	5.1	5.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.5	38.9	38.6
Banking	11.2	11.5	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	10.9
Service & mining*	108.5	107.5	107.6
Health services	35.8	35.8	34.8
Educational services	14.1	12.8	13.7
Misc. services	4.2	4.2	4.2
Total government	82.7	79.4	82.4
Total federal government	13.0	13.1	13.3
Total state & local government	69.7	66.3	69.1
Total state government	34.0	33.8	33.4
Total local government	35.7	32.5	35.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1982

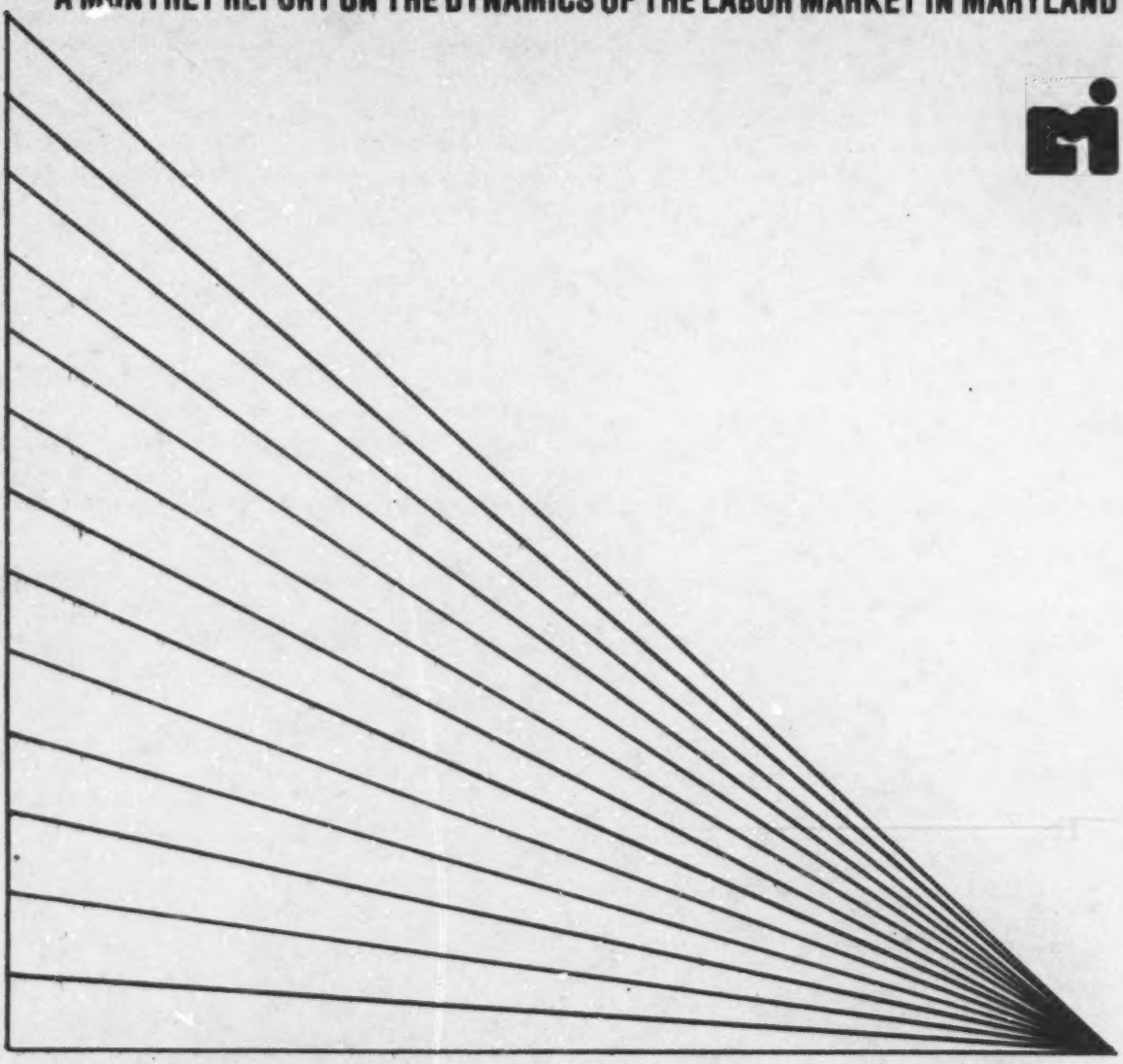
	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
Published Industry Title	9/82	8/82	7/82	9/82	8/82	7/82	9/82	8/82	7/82
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1669.9	1662.7	1684.9	743.6	731.8	739.9	--	--	--
Manufacturing	209.2	207.1	209.8	66.3	65.7	64.9	137.3	135.0	137.7
Durable Goods	110.6	110.3	114.0	26.2	26.5	26.6	69.2	68.8	72.2
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.3	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.3
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.0	6.8	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.5	5.3	5.1
Primary metal industries	22.7	23.2	23.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	17.3	17.7	18.2
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.3	9.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.9	6.6	6.8
Machinery except electrical	13.3	12.5	16.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	8.1	7.5	11.1
Electric & electronic equip.	33.6	34.0	33.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	14.1	14.6	14.5
Transportation equip.	13.4	13.3	13.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	9.0	8.7	9.0
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.6	4.7	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	3.3	3.3	2.8
Nondurable Goods	98.6	96.8	95.8	40.1	39.2	38.3	68.1	66.2	65.5
Food & kindred products	26.3	25.2	25.5	8.8	8.5	8.5	16.9	15.7	16.3
Textile mill products	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.0	11.6	10.9	12.5	12.0	11.5
Paper & allied products	9.2	9.1	9.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Printing & publishing	22.6	22.4	22.5	8.3	8.1	8.2	13.5	13.5	13.4
Chemicals & allied products	12.8	12.6	12.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	7.8	7.6	7.6
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.0	9.9	9.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	7.5	7.3	6.9
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	1460.7	1455.6	1475.1	677.3	666.1	675.0	--	--	--
Contract construction	82.7	83.6	84.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	82.9	81.7	82.8	22.0	21.9	22.1	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.1	36.5	37.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.2	36.4	36.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	415.0	413.0	411.7	184.1	182.3	181.0	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.8	93.1	93.2	25.1	25.1	24.9	--	--	--
Retail trade	322.2	319.9	318.5	159.0	157.2	156.1	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	44.9	43.5	43.5	32.6	31.6	31.4	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	95.2	96.3	96.2	55.2	55.7	55.5	--	--	--
Services & mining	387.5	388.1	388.3	218.2	216.4	216.0	--	--	--
Total government	397.4	392.9	411.2	190.9	182.7	193.2	--	--	--
Total federal government	134.3	136.6	137.4	61.0	61.7	62.3	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	263.1	256.3	273.8	129.9	121.0	130.9	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

2/4/83 S3645-1 A

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



NOVEMBER, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

While the recession's influence has been easing in Maryland since June, a notable improvement in the state's labor market was registered in November. Unemployment dropped to 7.7 percent of the labor force from an 8.0 percent rate in October. The volume of unemployment decreased by an estimated 6,805 persons to 167,398. After falling for five consecutive months, unemployment is at its lowest level in 1982, being considerably lower than its January peak. The highest November rate on record was 7.9 percent in November, 1976. Even though unemployment is higher than its levels a year ago for the 33rd consecutive month, it is steadily approaching the year ago levels. In November, 1981, the unemployment rate was lower by only 0.1 percentage points and the volume by 2,591 persons.

As Maryland's unemployment rate each month reaches new lows for the year, the U.S. rate has been climbing to new record highs. The state's rate declined during November, while the nation's rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased from October's level of 9.9 percent to 10.4 percent. For the ninth consecutive month, Maryland's rate was lower than the nation's, and the gap has been widening monthly to a difference of 2.7 percentage points for November.

The monthly labor market trends demonstrated this November are opposite to those experienced last November, when the state's unemployment increased by a sizable amount and employment fell. This November, unemployment fell as employment increased by an estimated 6,039 persons to a level of 2,013,207. Normal seasonal hiring in retail trade and in education was accompanied by unseasonable hiring in construction. For the past two months, construction employment has been increasing at a time when the colder weather normally causes layoffs, this new trend being caused by dropping interest rates and easier financing. Monthly declines this November in manufacturing and services were considerably less than the layoffs last November. Still, you have to go back to 1940 for a level of manufacturing employment in November that is lower than what was experienced this November. Although total employment exceeds last November's level by 11,277 persons, it is lower than in November, 1980 by 16,129. Employment essentially has returned to the levels being experienced in 1979.

In November, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends experienced statewide, as its unemployment rate fell to 8.9 percent from 9.4 percent in October. Employment increased by an estimated 1,998 persons and unemployment declined by 6,406. Baltimore City's rate fell from 11.3 percent to 10.6 percent. Hiring for the holiday season was noted in the area's retail trade industry. Also, brightening business conditions promoted hiring in construction areawide.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area decreased from 4.9 percent in October to 4.5 percent in November. Employment advanced by an estimated 5,978 persons and unemployment was diminished by 2,555. Hiring was noted especially in retail trade, business services, and local government.

Western Maryland's trends differed from those set statewide. The unemployment rate increased from 12.4 percent to 12.7 percent, and the unemployment volume rose by an estimated 491 persons. Persistent layoffs in manufacturing caused Garrett County's unemployment rate to advance from 16.7 percent to 17.8 percent and Washington County's from 13.1 percent to 14.4 percent. Frederick County did follow the state's trends, with its rate falling from 9.8 percent to 8.8 percent.

Among the eleven counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased from October in nine, subsided in one, and held steady in one. Seasonal layoffs persisted in agribusiness and in tourism/recreation industries. Particularly noticeable was the increase in Somerset County's rate from 14.8 percent to 17.2 percent and in Worcester County's rate from 11.2 percent to 15.7 percent. Layoffs of auto workers in Delaware caused Cecil County's rate to advance from 9.5 percent to 11.1 percent. Statewide, Montgomery County's unemployment rate of 3.7 percent was the lowest for November and Garrett County's rate of 17.8 percent was the highest.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Advancing by 8,200 jobs since October, Maryland's total November non-agricultural payroll employment registered 1,688,500, a much more sizable monthly gain than the increase by 700 during that period last year. Since last November, total employment has declined by 20,500 jobs, notably less than October's job loss of 28,000 from October of 1981. Even though total employment is lower than its level a year ago for the 14th consecutive month, in recent months the gap between employment in 1981 and 1982 has narrowed. The recession has been loosening its grip; whereas, last year at this time, it was tightening. Employment does remain at abnormally low levels, being lower than in November, 1980 by 43,200 and than in November, 1979 by 30,400 jobs. This November, monthly declines in manufacturing and services were less severe than last November. Construction reported gains, compared with losses last November. Monthly growth in retail trade was similar to that of last November. Local government did grow at a much slower pace than a year ago.

With the lowest November employment since 1940, manufacturing registered employment lower by 19,100 jobs than in November, 1981, marking the 35th consecutive month of employment lower than a year ago. Over the month, jobs subsided by a mere 400, compared to a drastic 3,800 cutback during November, 1981. Last year's reduction was brought about by layoffs in stone/clay/glass, nonelectric machinery, ship/boat building/repair, and other industries.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

This November, a pattern of small, scattered losses was noted. Primary metals, declining for the 4th consecutive month, reported 400 fewer jobs than in October. An estimated 2,000 jobs have been lost since July, and November's employment falls 5,900 below the year-ago level. Electric/electronic equipment also subsided by 400 jobs and ended an established trend of employment above its level in the previous year. This month's job count was 500 below last November's. Limited layoffs due to less business took 200 jobs from nonelectrical machinery, with employment 3,300 below its level a year ago. Food/kindred products, boosted by more business in meat products and seasonal growth in preserved fruits/vegetables, added 300 jobs to its ranks. Employment in this industry exceeds last November's by 800 jobs.

Nonmanufacturing employment, lower than a year ago for the 14th consecutive month, was 1,400 jobs below the level of last November. Comparing this to January's deficit of 22,500 jobs from the previous January, gradual economic improvement can be seen. Over-the-month growth of 8,600 jobs during November far exceeds the 4,500 increase from October to November in 1981. Notable increases were reported in retail trade, construction, and local government. Declining interest rates and brighter financing prospects boosted construction jobs by 1,700 between October and November. Last November, jobs declined from October by 2,900. An over-the-year decrease of 7,500 does mark the 33rd consecutive month that construction employment has fallen below a year ago. Still, construction added 3,100 jobs between September and November, compared with a loss by 4,400 during that period in 1981. Retail trade added 5,700 to its ranks during November, as escalated holiday hiring was noted in general merchandise stores, food stores, apparel/accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail. This month's growth slightly exceeds last November's 5,400 monthly addition. Local government increased by 1,000 over the month, as continued fall hiring by public community colleges and elementary/secondary schools outnumbered layoffs by city and county governments. Local government jobs are 2,600 below the level of last November, for the 17th month of employment below a year ago. Federal government took on an extra 500, mostly in defense agencies, and exceeds year-ago employment by 4,200 jobs. State government dwindled by 300 due to limited layoffs in public universities and colleges. Services lost 200 jobs from October. Layoffs in educational services, hotels/lodging places, and amusement/recreation services were softened by hiring in business services. Last November, a much larger drop of 1,200 was observed when seasonal layoffs outnumbered a more limited hiring in business services.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 942,200, advanced by 3,600 from October. Last November, a mere 500 expansion was seen from the previous month. A 13,600 deficit in employment from last November is not quite as large as the October yearly gap of 16,700. Manufacturing eased down by 300 jobs over the month. Over the year, a 16,600 jobs deficit was noted. Nonmanufacturing rose by 3,900 over the month, compared to a 2,600 monthly increase at this time last year. While statewide a deficit from last November was noted, the metropolitan area reported a gain of 3,000 nonmanufacturing jobs over the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries reported greater average weekly earnings in November. Increasing by $3.58 from October, average weekly pay was $357.11. More overtime and longer scheduled workweeks in many major industries lengthened the workweek by 0.4 hours to 39.9, while average hourly earnings remained at October's rate of $8.95. Higher hourly earnings usually due to more overtime were reported in the industries of lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, stone,clay, glass, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, instruments, leather, food/kindred products, and apparel/textiles. Transportation equipment, rubber/plastics, and paper/allied products reported lower average hourly earnings. Longer workweeks were reported in lumber/wood, fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and rubber/plastics. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings rose by $2.57 from October, to $384.61. Average hours, at 40.7, inched up 0.4 hours over the month. Average hourly pay, down by 3 cents from October, was $9.45. Average weekly pay in the area exceeded last November's by 6.5 percent, while statewide the gain was a lesser 5.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in November, 1982 for the regular UI program rose 9.0 percent over the number filed the previous month, as significant layoffs were reported in the industries of machinery except electrical, rubber products and apparel. The number of continued claims increased 14.9 percent, weeks compensated increased 4.6 percent, and the amount of payments increased 4.5 percent. The average weekly check amount declined slightly to $117.49.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation of Federal Employees program were down 23.8 percent and continued claims were up 27.9 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) program rose 143.8 percent. This large increase was due to a change in the eligibility requirements of the UCX program, effective October 25, 1982. Continued claims also greatly increased for the same reason.

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims were up less than one percent, continued claims were up 10.9 percent, weeks compensated were up less than one percent, and the amount of payments increased 1.2 percent. The average weekly check amount was up slightly to $120.33.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, reported monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, receded by 0.2 percent in November, to register 293.6. This represents a moderate 4.6 percent increase from November, 1981. Contributing to November's reduced index are lowered interest rates and stabilized food prices. Food and beverages, indexing at 279.1, showed a 0.2 percent drop from October and rose by only 3.4 percent from the previous year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the bimonthly index registered 290.1 for all items. This shows a 0.3 percent increase from September and a 3.3 percent rise from last November. Food and beverages, indexed at 273.3, dropped by 1.2 percent over the two-month period and inched up by 2.1 percent from a year ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

1982 Occupational Wage Information Report

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1981 annual averages.

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1st quarter 1982.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

NOVEMBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November	October **	November '81
MARYLAND	2,180,605	2,181,371	2,013,207	2,007,168	167,398	174,203	7.7	8.0	7.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,084,199	1,088,607	988,174	986,176	96,025	102,431	8.9	9.4	8.8
BALTIMORE CITY	400,148	402,570	357,618	356,895	42,530	45,675	10.6	11.3	11.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	179,425	179,861	168,531	168,190	10,894	11,671	6.1	6.5	6.1
BALTIMORE*	328,652	329,783	298,001	297,399	30,651	32,384	9.3	9.8	8.8
CARROLL	47,915	48,003	43,797	43,709	4,118	4,294	8.6	8.9	7.2
HARFORD	71,724	72,074	66,331	66,196	5,393	5,878	7.5	8.2	7.9
HOWARD	56,335	56,315	53,895	53,786	2,440	2,529	4.3	4.5	4.1
D. C. AREA	777,728	774,305	742,633	736,655	35,095	37,650	4.5	4.9	4.6
CHARLES	42,669	42,436	41,027	40,697	1,642	1,739	3.8	4.1	4.6
MONTGOMERY*	338,942	337,169	326,549	323,920	12,393	13,249	3.7	3.9	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	396,117	394,698	375,057	372,038	21,060	22,660	5.3	5.7	5.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,176	145,722	127,617	127,654	18,559	18,068	12.7	12.4	10.8
ALLEGANY	34,914	34,995	30,286	30,361	4,628	4,634	13.3	13.2	12.5
FREDERICK*	45,323	45,878	41,332	41,376	3,991	4,502	8.8	9.8	8.7
GARRETT	12,274	11,946	10,087	9,955	2,187	1,991	17.8	16.7	13.5
WASHINGTON	53,665	52,903	45,912	45,962	7,753	6,941	14.4	13.1	10.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,266	11,255	9,782	9,779	1,484	1,476	13.2	13.1	13.2
ST. MARY'S	18,554	18,361	17,033	16,955	1,521	1,406	8.2	7.7	10.4
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,326	8,317	7,553	7,574	773	743	9.3	8.9	10.4
CECIL	29,997	29,858	26,659	27,034	3,338	2,824	11.1	9.5	12.4
DORCHESTER	16,315	16,201	14,528	14,560	1,787	1,641	11.0	10.1	9.4
KENT	8,068	8,141	7,354	7,437	714	704	8.8	8.6	10.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,023	10,407	9,255	9,651	768	756	7.7	7.3	8.0
SOMERSET	7,682	7,423	6,363	6,322	1,319	1,101	17.2	14.8	15.0
TALBOT	15,965	15,833	15,280	15,159	685	674	4.3	4.3	5.2
WICOMICO	30,325	30,355	27,511	27,488	2,814	2,867	9.3	9.4	9.7
WORCESTER	15,979	16,584	13,464	14,722	2,515	1,862	15.7	11.2	17.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,853	99,844	86,285	86,278	14,568	13,566	14.4	13.6	11.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	755,547	758,824	690,173	688,777	65,374	70,047	8.7	9.2	8.8
BALANCE OF STATE*	215,169	215,171	195,809	197,378	19,360	17,793	9.0	8.3	9.7
UNITED STATES[2]	110,855,000	110,767,000	99,379,000	99,825,000	11,476,000	10,942,000	10.4	9.9	7.9

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.5	1680.3	1709.0	942.2	938.6	955.8
Manufacturing	208.2	208.6	227.3	136.6	136.9	153.2
Durable Goods	109.9	111.1	125.8	78.6	79.2	91.4
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.7	8.1	4.5	4.4	6.0
Primary metal industries	21.7	22.1	27.6	20.2	20.6	25.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.3	14.4	19.2	14.2	14.4	19.0
Fabricated metal products	9.4	9.5	9.7	7.1	7.1	7.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.0	5.1	5.2	3.7	3.8	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	14.4	14.6	17.7	9.0	9.0	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.3	33.7	33.8	24.1	24.4	24.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.9	3.0	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.4	24.4	22.8	18.6	18.5	17.4
Electronic components and accessories	1.2	1.3	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	16.4	7.6	7.7	10.1
Ship and boat building and repair	3.5	3.6	6.0	2.5	2.5	4.8
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.3	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.9
Nondurable Goods	98.3	97.5	101.5	58.0	57.7	61.8
Food and kindred products	26.2	25.9	25.4	12.6	12.5	12.9
Meat products	6.6	6.4	5.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.7	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.7	4.7	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.4
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	13.9	14.8	8.5	8.3	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.1	10.0	7.1	7.1	7.8
Printing and publishing	22.9	22.8	23.5	12.5	12.5	13.1
Newspapers	6.1	6.0	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.9	12.7	13.7	9.6	9.7	11.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.8	9.8	10.2	6.2	6.1	6.2
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.3	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1480.3	1471.7	1481.7	805.6	801.7	802.6
Construction	85.8	84.1	93.3	38.8	37.1	43.0
Transportation and public utilities	83.5	83.6	86.5	53.5	54.3	57.3
Railroad transportation	8.2	8.2	9.6	5.8	5.8	6.8
Transportation, except railroads	39.3	39.4	40.6	23.1	23.9	25.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.0	36.0	36.3	24.6	24.6	24.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.2	22.2	22.5	15.4	15.4	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	419.8	413.8	413.5	235.0	231.9	227.2
Wholesale trade	93.5	93.2	91.6	57.8	57.9	56.6
Retail trade	326.3	320.6	321.9	177.2	174.0	170.6
General merchandise stores	48.4	45.8	46.8	20.5	19.5	21.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.2	94.2	93.2	57.5	57.7	57.7
Banking	24.2	24.2	24.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.9	12.8	12.4	8.4	8.4	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.8	20.7	16.0	16.0	15.8
Services and mining	383.0	383.2	378.8	203.9	203.8	201.3
Private hospitals	57.4	57.3	55.7	37.8	37.8	36.7
Educational services	27.4	27.9	27.4	19.2	19.7	19.6
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.7	21.7	9.3	9.4	9.2
Total government	414.0	412.8	416.4	216.9	216.9	216.1
Total federal government	134.9	134.4	133.6	54.7	54.6	52.8
Total state and local government	279.1	278.4	282.8	162.2	162.3	163.3
Total state government	90.1	90.4	91.2	64.0	64.1	63.4
Total local government	189.0	188.0	191.6	98.2	98.2	99.9

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

NOVEMBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Manufacturing	$357.11	$353.53	$340.23	39.9	39.5	39.7	$ 8.95	$ 8.95	$ 8.57
DURABLE GOODS	410.45	403.21	382.80	40.8	40.2	40.0	10.06	10.03	9.57
Lumber and wood products	257.42	245.70	229.59	39.3	37.8	36.5	6.55	6.50	6.29
Furniture and fixtures	254.59	255.02	210.02	40.8	41.4	34.6	6.24	6.16	6.07
Stone, clay and glass products	377.50	377.58	354.71	42.8	43.4	39.5	8.82	8.70	8.98
Primary metal industries	526.93	521.51	510.74	39.5	39.3	39.5	13.34	13.27	12.93
Fabricated metal products	380.64	370.17	349.84	41.6	40.5	42.2	9.15	9.14	8.29
Machinery except electrical	388.93	375.87	369.70	41.2	40.2	41.4	9.44	9.35	8.93
Electric and electronic equipment	348.19	341.85	311.87	41.5	40.6	41.2	8.39	8.42	7.56
Transportation equipment	504.57	492.89	413.51	41.7	40.5	38.9	12.10	12.17	10.63
Instruments and related products	296.45	295.27	263.34	38.5	38.8	39.6	7.70	7.61	6.65
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	231.58	224.59	233.84	36.7	37.0	39.5	6.31	6.07	5.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	303.03	303.03	288.51	39.0	38.9	39.2	7.77	7.79	7.36
Food and kindred products	288.01	284.80	276.71	39.4	39.5	38.7	7.31	7.21	7.15
Apparel and other textile products	198.58	192.20	194.50	34.9	34.2	35.3	5.69	5.62	5.51
Paper and allied products	303.81	313.34	299.98	41.0	40.8	43.1	7.41	7.68	6.96
Printing and publishing	374.40	373.64	339.09	39.0	38.8	38.1	9.60	9.63	8.90
Chemicals and allied products	405.08	412.30	373.80	41.0	41.9	42.0	9.88	9.84	8.90
Rubber and misc. plastic products	296.07	292.63	293.28	41.7	40.7	41.6	7.10	7.19	7.05
Leather and leather products	152.12	153.76	178.13	31.3	32.1	37.5	4.86	4.79	4.75

Covers an estimated 137,200 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
MANUFACTURING	$384.61	$382.04	$361.09	40.7	40.3	40.3	$ 9.45	$ 9.48	$ 8.96
DURABLE GOODS	437.78	435.01	399.40	41.3	41.0	39.9	10.60	10.61	10.01
Stone, clay and glass products	401.40	403.64	366.21	44.6	45.2	40.6	9.00	8.93	9.02
Primary metal industries	529.30	528.51	511.13	39.5	39.5	39.5	13.40	13.38	12.94
Fabricated metal products	398.68	393.81	338.52	43.1	42.3	42.0	9.25	9.31	8.06
Machinery except electrical	350.02	348.13	321.55	40.7	40.2	39.6	8.60	8.66	8.12
Electric and electronic equipment	389.91	388.20	337.02	42.8	42.8	41.2	9.11	9.07	8.18
Transportation equipment	545.24	536.51	423.50	41.4	40.4	38.5	13.17	13.28	11.00
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	211.46	215.13	248.85	35.6	36.9	39.5	5.94	5.83	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.60	315.21	303.14	40.0	39.5	40.8	7.94	7.98	7.43
Food and kindred products	369.64	354.84	355.31	42.1	40.6	42.4	8.78	8.74	8.38
Apparel and other textile products	208.28	200.67	213.25	34.2	33.5	35.9	6.09	5.99	5.94
Paper and allied products	270.06	259.35	267.70	42.0	39.9	43.6	6.43	6.50	6.14
Printing and publishing	338.58	343.80	319.70	38.0	38.2	37.7	8.91	9.00	8.48
Chemicals and allied products	461.67	466.98	414.62	42.2	43.0	42.7	10.94	10.86	9.71
Rubber and misc. plastic products	264.26	264.18	246.72	42.9	42.0	43.9	6.16	6.29	5.62

Covers an estimated 86,500 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	NOVEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1981	NOVEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1981
Total Initial Claims	34,679	31,822	29,424	17,513	17,433	16,846
Total Continued Claims	252,548	219,854	183,523	158,975	143,289	110,207
Total Number of Payments	199,457	190,655	160,703	123,358	123,015	100,338
Total Amount of Payments	$23,434,162	$22,428,661	$17,203,950	$14,843,108	$14,673,849	$11,015,181
Average Weekly Payment	$117.49	$117.64	$106.70	$120.33	$119.29	$109.17

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	NOVEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	326	428	341
Total continued claims	2,350	1,838	3,020
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	634	260	210
Total Continued claims	861	467	1,487

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER, 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	November, 1982	October, 1982	November, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	534.1	526.5	532.1
Manufacturing*	25.3	25.2	23.4
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.3	6.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.6	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	508.8	501.3	508.7
Construction	32.3	32.0	34.9
Transportation and public utilities*	15.6	15.2	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	7.5	7.2	6.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	141.7	137.3	138.3
General merchandise stores	18.7	17.4	19.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.0	28.9	28.5
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.5	3.6
Services and mining	137.6	136.6	135.3
Total government	152.6	151.3	156.8
Total federal government	70.2	69.7	71.0
Total state and local government	82.4	81.6	85.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

NOVEMBER, 1982

Major Industry Grouping	November, 1982	October, 1982	November, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	113.0	113.8	110.6
Manufacturing	24.0	24.0	24.2
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.2	8.5
Meat products	4.7	4.6	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.4	2.3	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.3	8.2	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	89.0	89.8	86.4
Construction	7.5	7.5	7.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.7	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	26.9	27.4	26.3
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.3	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.6	21.2	19.6
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total government	23.4	23.2	22.8
Total federal government	4.6	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.8	18.7	18.3

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	November, 1982	October, 1982	November, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.7	107.4	111.0
Manufacturing	23.4	23.2	26.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.0	3.0
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.1	0.9	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.7	0.6	0.8
Other manufacturing	16.7	16.8	19.4
Nonmanufacturing	84.3	84.2	84.7
Construction	7.5	7.5	7.9
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.6	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	24.1	25.0
Wholesale trade	4.7	4.8	5.1
Retail trade*	19.6	19.3	19.9
General merchandise stores	3.5	3.3	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.6	22.8	21.8
Health services	8.8	8.8	8.5
Total government	19.7	19.6	19.1
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.1
Total state & local government	16.7	16.6	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

NOVEMBER, 1982

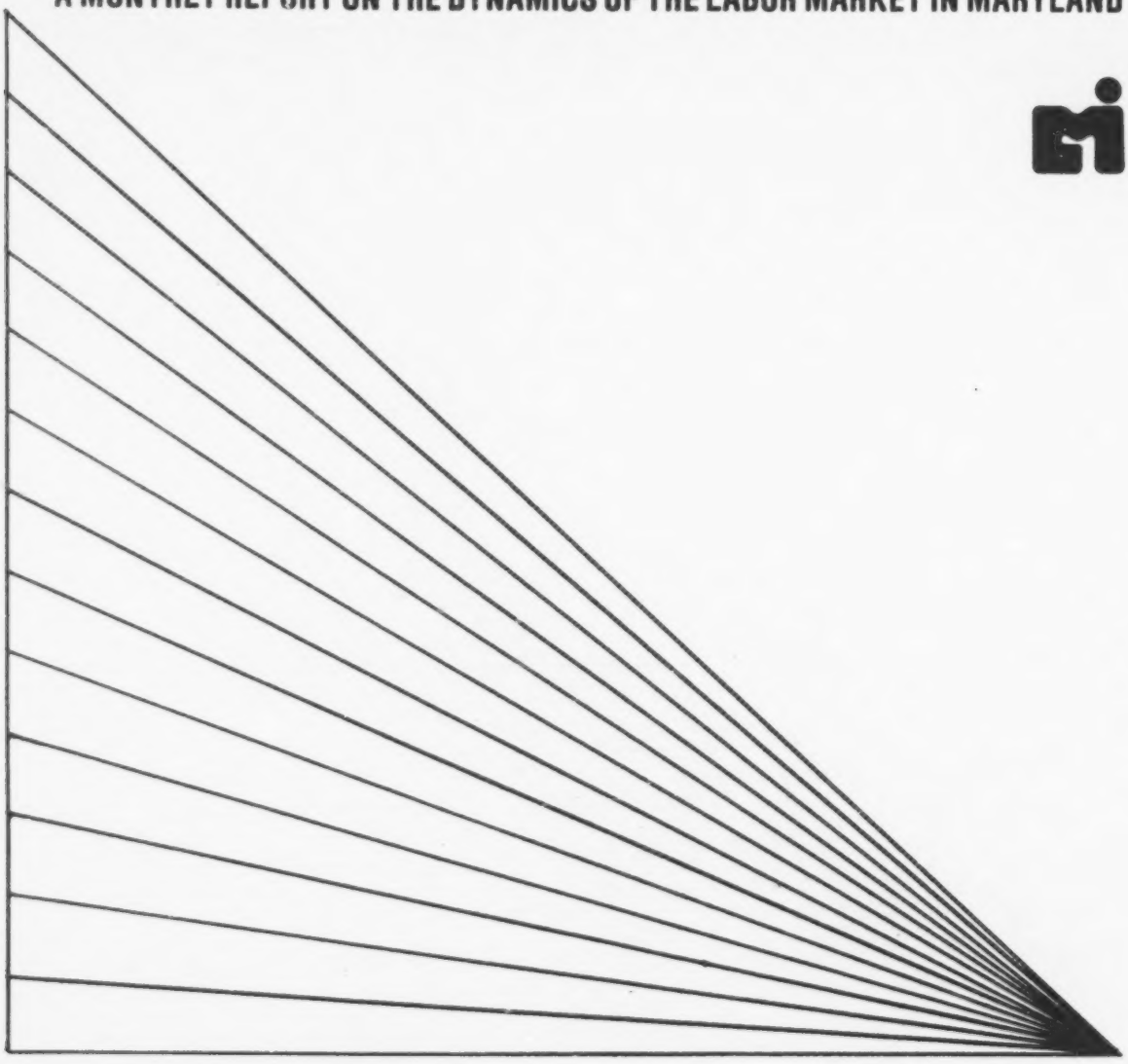
Major Industry Grouping	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	432.8	433.9	445.3
Manufacturing	57.0	57.1	62.3
Durable Goods*	24.3	24.4	28.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	1.9	3.3
Primary metal industries	6.9	7.1	8.1
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.7	3.7	4.4
Transportation equipment	4.4	4.6	5.0
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.7	33.6
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.2	8.2
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.8	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.3
Commercial printing	2.9	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.4	6.4	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	375.8	376.8	383.0
Construction	13.7	13.4	17.3
Transportation & public util.*	36.8	36.7	39.6
Railroad transportation	3.6	3.6	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	12.9	12.8	15.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.8	6.1
Water transportation	4.4	4.2	6.3
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.5	96.9	97.4
General merchandise stores	5.4	5.2	6.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.5	38.5	38.6
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	10.8
Service & mining*	108.1	108.6	107.4
Health services	35.8	35.8	34.8
Educational services	13.5	14.1	14.0
Misc. services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total government	81.2	82.7	82.7
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.3
Total state & local government	68.2	69.7	69.4
Total state government	33.9	34.0	33.5
Total local government	34.3	35.7	35.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1982

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

DHR Pub./ESA 4061

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Even though Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 7.7 percent in November to 7.9 percent in December, it ended 33 consecutive months of higher unemployment than a year ago. Last December's rate was higher at 8.0 percent and its unemployment volume exceeded this December's by an estimated 3,868 persons. This December's labor force contracted from November by 7,118 persons, as the 9,300 monthly decline in employment outnumbered the 2,182 increase in unemployment. November and December marked the only two months in 1982 that Maryland's unemployment rate fell below 8 percent. December's monthly increase in unemployment did end five consecutive months of falling unemployment. However, every year since 1975, unemployment has increased between November and December. For the 10th consecutive month, the U.S. unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's. The U.S. rate increased from 10.4 percent in November to 10.5 percent in December, reaching a new high for the year.

While the state's December unemployment is lower than in last December, its employment also has fallen over the year by 6,380 persons, causing the civilian labor force to contract by a total of 10,248. The labor force decreased between November and December, marking the 3rd consecutive monthly decline as discouraged job-seekers leave the labor force. After two months of unseasonable gains, construction employment showed seasonal layoffs in December, though to a lesser extent than last December. Layoffs in food processing, apparel/textiles, and other industries produced the 3rd consecutive monthly decline in manufacturing. Last December's job loss was greater. Not since October, 1949, has such a low level been seen in manufacturing employment. There was also some retrenchment in state and local government employment this December. At the peak of the holiday season, retail trade was showing seasonal hiring similar to that experienced last December.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends shown statewide for December, as its unemployment rate inched up from 9.0 percent in November to 9.1 percent in December. Employment subsided by an estimated 2,095 persons and unemployment increased by 1,140. Seasonal hiring continued in retail trade. Jobs also were added in business services. Seasonal layoffs began in construction. Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched up from 10.8 percent in November to 10.9 percent in December.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate decreased from 4.5 percent in November to 4.4 percent in December. Employment declined by an estimated 1,100 persons and unemployment by 1,226. Over the month, local governments laid off workers, seasonal layoffs were noted in construction, and seasonal hiring occurred in trade. Western Maryland's unemployment jumped to 13.5 percent in December from 12.6 percent in November. The unemployment volume expanded by an estimated 1,090

persons, as employment fell by 2,500. Even though seasonal hiring was registered in trade, layoffs were felt in apparel/textiles manufacturing and in construction. Unemployment particularly increased in Garrett County, whose unemployment rate advanced from 17.6 percent to 22.2 percent, and in Allegany County, whose rate advanced from 13.3 percent to 14.3 percent. Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment increased from November in all but Cecil County. Recalls of auto workers in Delaware caused that county's rate to fall from 11.1 percent to 10.0 percent. With the end of the peak seasons in agriculture and tourism/recreation, unemployment rates especially jumped in Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Besides declining in agribusiness, the area's employment also subsided in construction and state/local government over the month.

Statewide, Garrett County's unemployment rate of 22.2 percent was the highest for December, and Montgomery County's rate of 3.6 percent was the lowest. As the state showed lower unemployment than last December, 13 counties also exhibited lower rates, 10 had higher rates, and Queen Anne's County's rate was unchanged. Western Maryland particularly is experiencing greater hardship than last year, along with Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Cecil, Dorchester, and Somerset counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Receding by only 700 jobs over the month, Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment registered 1,687,700 in December. Last December, the loss from November was a much greater 2,400 jobs. For the 15th consecutive month, total employment was lower than its level for the corresponding month a year ago, lower than December, 1981 by 18,900 jobs. However, the November loss from the previous November was a greater 20,600, and October's employment declined from October, 1981 by an even greater 28,000. Last December, manufacturing employment took a much greater monthly decline than was noted this December, while nonmanufacturing's monthly increase was considerably below that of this December.

Manufacturing jobs declined to 205,900, with a 2,700 drop since November and a 17,500 loss over the year. For the 36th consecutive month, employment was below a year ago. December's monthly job loss was less severe than the 3,900 decrease last December. December's manufacturing jobs hit the lowest level of 1982. Not since October, 1949 have jobs in the manufacturing sector been so low. The primary metals industry, with less business in blast furnace/basic steel products, declined by 300 over the month and stands 5,900 jobs below December a year ago. Scattered layoffs due to less business decreased fabricated metals by 300 since November. Miscellaneous manufacturing and furniture/fixtures each dropped 200 jobs over the month. Apparel/textiles, with temporary shutdowns for unpaid Christmas vacations, declined by 1,400. Seasonal layoffs in preserved fruits/vegetables and permanent layoffs in other industries robbed food/kindred products of 600 jobs. Limited hiring in rubber/plastic products and electric/electronic equipment added 200 jobs to each of these industries.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Nonmanufacturing jobs advanced to 1,481,800, gaining 2,000 jobs over the month but trailing 1,400 behind the December, 1981 level. December marks the 4th consecutive month of rising employment in nonmanufacturing, with jobs increasing by 26,200 since August. During that period in 1981, a much lesser gain of 15,400 was noted. This December, declines in construction and state/local government were outnumbered by hiring in retail trade. Boosted by peak holiday hiring, retail trade reported a gain of 6,200 jobs from November. Between October and December, retail trade increased by 12,300 jobs this year, compared with 11,000 during that period last year. Sustaining the heaviest losses of any industry, construction cut its work force by 3,400, mainly due to seasonal layoffs in heavy construction and special trade contractors. Last December, a more substantial 4,500 jobs were lost over the month. For the 34th consecutive month, construction employment is lower than a year ago, lower than last December by 7,100 jobs. State government, with 2,000 fewer jobs than a year ago, declined by 800 during December. Cutbacks were reported in both education and non-education jobs. Local government, suffering from layoffs in city and county governments outnumbering hiring in education, lost 300 jobs. December's over-the-year drop of 3,600 marks the 18th month that local government employment is lower than a year ago.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment advanced to 943,900 in December. It exceeded November employment by 1,800 jobs but fell 11,700 below last December. Over the year, the metro area reported 14,300 fewer jobs in manufacturing, and over the month only 700 fewer. As in the state, monthly job reduction was reported in primary metals, fabricated metals, and food/kindred products. The state's apparel/textile retrenchment did not appear in the metro area. Nonmanufacturing marched forward by 2,500 jobs over the month and rose 2,600 above last December. Hiring in business services contributed to an over-the-month gain of 700 jobs in services. Seasonal hiring promoted an additional 3,400 jobs in retail trade. The beginning of seasonal layoffs caused a reduction by 1,700 in construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increasing by $8.70 from November, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers rose to $364.91 in December. Instances of wage rate increases, layoffs of lower paid workers, higher incentive pay, and more overtime work were influences which boosted the earnings. The average workweek, up 0.3 hours over the month, rose to 40.1. Hourly earnings increased by 15 cents, to average $9.10. A higher average rate of pay was reported by many industries. Production workers in transportation equipment gained 72 cents per hour, while workers in miscellaneous manufacturing increased their average hourly pay by 49 cents. Furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, paper/allied products, instruments, and leather/leather products reported a longer workweek. Weekly earnings for production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased by $10.60 from November, to average $395.08 in December. Average weekly hours, at 41.5, rose 0.9 hour and average hourly earnings inched up by 5 cents, to $9.52. Over the year, weekly income rose by 7.6 percent in the metro area, while statewide weekly wages increased by 5.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

All regular unemployment insurance activities rose substantially in December. Initial claims were up 39.3 percent, due to Christmas vacations shutdowns among manufacturers in the state. The layoffs were concentrated in the industries of electrical and non-electrical machinery, apparel, and paper products. Continued claims were up 5.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 18.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 20.3 percent. The average weekly check amount increased to $118.88.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 20.6 percent and continued claims were up 5.7 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) program decreased 38.8 percent. However, continued claims for the UCX program were up 91.5 percent. The rise was due to a change in the eligibility requirements of the program.

Activities reported by offices located in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same patterns as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up by 59.3 percent, continued claims by 3.3 percent, weeks compensated by 14.1 percent, and the amount of payments by 15.2 percent. The average weekly check amount rose to $121.54.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Employment Service continued to see a downturn in active applicants, both because of changes in registration policy necessitated by budget cuts and by increases in discouraged workers who are individuals no longer looking for work. In December, 1982, there were 40 percent less active applicants than in December, 1981. All types of active applicants have declined by more than 30 percent except welfare active applicants which have had no change. The largest decline was in youth under 22, who declined by 60 percent; next was eligible claimants, who declined by 54 percent.

Shifts in the type of active applicants on file with the Employment Service have appeared. In December, 1982 as compared to December, 1981, there has been a higher percentage of females, blacks, welfare recipients and those not fully qualified (X-entry). There has been a smaller percentage of males, whites, eligible UI claimants and professionals, technicians and managers. In spite of these shifts, service (18.0 percent) and clerical (17.0 percent) remain the top occupations of active ES applicants.

Nonagricultural openings received by the Maryland Employment Service have declined by only 5 percent, with only minor shifts in the occupational composition of the openings. Service (28 percent) and clerical (20 percent) rank first and second in the number of openings, followed by structural work (13 percent) and miscellaneous (10 percent). The number of openings in the processing occupations has doubled when comparing December, 1982 with December, 1981.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, registered 292.4 in December. Down by 0.4 percent since November, this index represents an annual inflation rate of 3.9 percent. It was the lowest annual increase since 1971 and 1972. Sharply reduced mortgage rates and lowered gasoline prices contributed to this low inflation rate. Food and beverages remained at the November index of 279.1, bringing the annual inflation rate for food and beverages down to 3.2 percent. The Agriculture Department reported stabilized prices for beef, pork, veal and eggs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home registered 266.6. This was a drop of .04 percent over the month, and a 1.0 percent change from December, 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]
DECEMBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December '81
MARYLAND	2,163,290	2,170,408	1,993,347	2,002,647	169,943	167,761	7.9	7.7	8.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,077,831	1,078,786	980,017	982,112	97,814	96,674	9.1	9.0	9.2
BALTIMORE CITY	398,025	398,603	354,666	355,425	43,359	43,178	10.9	10.8	11.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	178,040	178,818	167,140	167,497	10,900	11,321	6.1	6.3	6.5
BALTIMORE*	326,498	326,452	295,541	296,173	30,957	30,279	9.5	9.3	9.3
CARROLL	47,589	47,527	43,436	43,529	4,153	3,998	8.7	8.4	8.0
HARFORD	71,689	71,368	65,783	65,924	5,906	5,444	8.2	7.6	7.8
HOWARD	55,991	56,019	53,451	53,565	2,540	2,454	4.5	4.4	4.9
D. C. AREA	772,436	774,762	738,437	739,537	33,999	35,225	4.4	4.5	4.8
CHARLES	42,438	42,511	40,795	40,856	1,643	1,655	3.9	3.9	5.2
MONTGOMERY*	336,735	337,439	324,704	325,187	12,031	12,252	3.6	3.6	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	393,264	394,812	372,938	373,494	20,326	21,318	5.2	5.4	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	143,734	145,144	124,346	126,846	19,388	18,298	13.5	12.6	12.6
ALLEGANY	34,669	34,707	29,705	30,105	4,964	4,602	14.3	13.3	14.0
FREDERICK*	44,453	44,995	40,462	41,081	3,991	3,914	9.0	8.7	10.6
GARRETT	12,502	12,169	9,723	10,024	2,779	2,145	22.2	17.6	17.2
WASHINGTON	52,110	53,273	44,456	45,636	7,654	7,637	14.7	14.3	12.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,920	11,235	9,406	9,754	1,514	1,481	13.9	13.2	15.1
ST. MARY'S	18,323	18,476	16,756	16,971	1,567	1,505	8.6	8.1	10.7
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,190	8,302	7,302	7,529	888	773	10.8	9.3	11.8
CECIL	29,506	29,763	26,561	26,450	2,945	3,313	10.0	11.1	8.4
DORCHESTER	16,055	16,259	13,941	14,479	2,114	1,780	13.2	10.9	11.5
KENT	7,819	8,036	7,046	7,328	773	708	9.9	8.8	10.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,746	9,971	8,954	9,225	792	746	8.1	7.5	8.1
SOMERSET	7,442	7,652	5,994	6,342	1,448	1,310	19.5	17.1	18.3
TALBOT	15,677	15,903	14,878	15,226	799	677	5.1	4.3	5.6
WICOMICO	29,938	30,217	27,019	27,426	2,919	2,791	9.8	9.2	11.0
WORCESTER	15,674	15,901	12,690	13,422	2,984	2,479	19.0	15.6	21.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	99,281	100,149	83,884	85,765	15,397	14,384	15.5	14.4	13.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	751,333	752,334	684,476	685,939	66,857	66,395	8.9	8.8	9.1
BALANCE OF STATE*	211,728	214,226	191,342	195,008	20,386	19,218	9.6	9.0	10.2
UNITED STATES[2]	110,477,000	110,855,000	98,849,000	99,379,000	11,628,000	11,476,000	10.5	10.4	8.3

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,184,704	1,995,329	189,375	8.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,667	982,504	109,163	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	403,382	355,566	47,816	11.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,859	167,564	13,295	7.4
BALTIMORE	330,279	296,291	33,988	10.3
CARROLL	48,158	43,546	4,612	9.6
HARFORD	72,471	65,950	6,521	9.0
HOWARD	56,518	53,586	2,932	5.2
D. C. AREA	772,052	731,929	40,123	5.2
CHARLES	42,499	40,436	2,063	4.9
MONTGOMERY	335,958	321,842	14,116	4.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	393,595	369,651	23,944	6.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,021	126,053	19,968	13.7
ALLEGANY	34,835	29,847	4,988	14.3
FREDERICK	45,658	40,556	5,102	11.2
GARRETT	11,847	9,675	2,172	18.3
WASHINGTON	53,681	45,975	7,706	14.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND				
CALVERT	11,542	9,773	1,769	15.3
ST. MARY'S	18,769	16,934	1,835	9.8
EASTERN SHORE				
CAROLINE	8,411	7,373	1,038	12.3
CECIL	30,214	26,713	3,501	11.6
DORCHESTER	16,091	14,062	2,029	12.6
KENT	8,171	7,262	909	11.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,062	9,067	995	9.9
SOMERSET	7,862	6,309	1,553	19.8
TALBOT	15,612	14,757	855	5.5
WICOMICO	30,364	27,103	3,261	10.7
WORCESTER	17,867	15,489	2,378	13.3

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted. They will be revised when the annual benchmarking process is complete in April.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

December 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1687.7	1688.4	1706.6	943.9	942.1	955.6
Manufacturing	205.9	208.6	223.4	136.0	136.7	150.3
Durable Goods	109.3	110.2	122.9	78.3	78.7	89.0
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
Household furniture	1.1	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.6	6.7	8.0	4.5	4.5	5.9
Primary metal industries	21.4	21.7	27.3	19.9	20.2	25.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	14.3	18.8	14.0	14.2	18.7
Fabricated metal products	9.1	9.4	9.6	6.8	7.1	7.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.9	5.0	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	14.3	14.4	17.6	8.9	9.0	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	33.4	32.4	24.3	24.2	23.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.9	2.9	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.6	24.5	22.9	18.8	18.6	17.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.2	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.5	13.4	16.1	7.9	7.7	9.9
Ship and boat building and repair	3.7	3.5	5.7	2.7	2.5	4.6
Instruments and related products	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.9
Nondurable Goods	96.6	98.4	100.5	57.7	58.0	61.3
Food and kindred products	25.6	26.2	25.3	12.2	12.6	12.8
Meat products	6.6	6.6	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.4	3.0	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.7	1.5
Beverages	4.6	4.6	5.0	2.9	3.0	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.6	14.0	14.6	8.5	8.5	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.1	9.5	7.1	7.1	7.4
Printing and publishing	23.0	22.9	23.6	12.6	12.5	13.3
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.8	12.9	13.6	9.6	9.6	10.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	9.8	10.1	6.3	6.2	6.1
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.4	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1481.8	1479.8	1483.2	807.9	805.4	805.3
Construction	81.7	85.1	88.8	36.4	38.1	41.0
Transportation and public utilities	83.7	83.8	87.6	53.7	53.8	58.0
Railroad transportation	7.9	8.1	9.9	5.6	5.8	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.8	39.7	41.4	23.5	23.4	26.3
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.0	36.0	36.3	24.6	24.6	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.2	22.2	22.5	15.4	15.4	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	426.2	419.8	419.5	238.6	235.1	229.7
Wholesale trade	93.3	93.1	92.0	57.9	57.8	56.9
Retail trade	332.9	326.7	327.5	180.7	177.3	172.8
General merchandise stores	50.7	48.6	48.4	21.2	20.5	21.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.1	94.1	93.7	57.5	57.5	58.0
Banking	24.2	24.2	24.4	14.3	14.3	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.9	12.5	8.4	8.4	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.8	20.8	16.0	16.0	15.9
Services and mining	382.6	382.6	376.4	204.4	203.7	200.6
Private hospitals	57.1	57.4	56.1	37.7	37.8	36.9
Educational services	27.2	27.4	26.8	19.1	19.2	19.1
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.7	21.9	9.3	9.3	9.2
Total government	413.5	414.4	417.2	217.3	217.2	218.0
Total federal government	135.2	135.0	133.3	54.6	54.6	52.7
Total state and local government	278.3	279.4	283.9	162.7	162.6	165.3
Total state government	89.6	90.4	91.6	64.0	64.3	63.7
Total local government	188.7	189.0	192.3	98.7	98.3	101.6

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

DECEMBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Manufacturing	$364.91	$356.21	$346.98	40.1	39.8	40.3	$ 9.10	$ 8.95	$ 8.61
DURABLE GOODS	418.81	410.26	390.98	41.1	40.7	40.6	10.19	10.08	9.63
Lumber and wood products	259.10	258.20	228.84	39.8	39.3	35.7	6.51	6.57	6.41
Furniture and fixtures	311.81	256.47	233.70	50.7	41.3	38.5	6.15	6.21	6.07
Stone, clay and glass products	375.58	381.47	347.59	42.2	43.3	37.7	8.90	8.81	9.22
Primary metal industries	529.54	527.87	510.44	39.4	39.6	39.6	13.44	13.33	12.89
Fabricated metal products	387.40	366.28	367.30	42.2	39.9	44.2	9.18	9.18	8.31
Machinery except electrical	380.03	389.87	383.16	40.3	41.3	43.1	9.43	9.44	8.89
Electric and electronic equipment	357.83	348.09	312.71	41.9	41.0	41.2	8.54	8.49	7.59
Transportation equipment	516.84	505.62	434.42	40.6	42.1	40.6	12.73	12.01	10.70
Instruments and related products	309.23	291.46	260.45	39.9	38.4	38.7	7.75	7.59	6.73
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	254.32	234.21	237.16	37.4	37.0	39.2	6.80	6.33	6.05
NONDURABLE GOODS	310.06	302.25	296.40	39.1	38.9	40.0	7.93	7.77	7.41
Food and kindred products	291.33	287.28	288.16	39.0	39.3	40.7	7.47	7.31	7.08
Apparel and other textile products	204.86	198.23	192.85	35.2	34.9	35.0	5.82	5.68	5.51
Paper and allied products	319.96	301.32	316.22	42.1	40.5	43.2	7.60	7.44	7.32
Printing and publishing	374.40	372.06	353.23	38.4	39.0	39.6	9.75	9.54	8.92
Chemicals and allied products	416.49	404.67	382.73	41.9	41.0	43.1	9.94	9.87	8.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	294.35	295.78	289.57	41.4	41.6	40.9	7.11	7.11	7.08
Leather and leather products	170.31	155.03	185.76	34.9	31.9	38.7	4.88	4.86	4.80

Covers an estimated 135,000 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
MANUFACTURING	$395.08	$384.48	$367.28	41.5	40.6	40.9	$ 9.52	$ 9.47	$ 8.98
DURABLE GOODS	451.96	437.96	406.63	42.2	41.2	40.3	10.71	10.63	10.09
Stone, clay and glass products	406.51	407.25	363.92	43.9	45.2	39.3	9.26	9.01	9.26
Primary metal industries	537.70	530.24	512.03	39.8	39.6	39.6	13.51	13.39	12.93
Fabricated metal products	415.14	385.85	358.67	44.4	41.4	44.5	9.35	9.32	8.06
Machinery except electrical	351.52	351.74	333.34	39.9	40.9	40.9	8.81	8.60	8.15
Electric and electronic equipment	411.94	394.25	343.60	44.2	42.9	41.8	9.32	9.19	8.22
Transportation equipment	555.66	545.65	424.50	42.0	41.4	37.6	13.23	13.18	11.29
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	236.48	217.44	222.89	37.3	36.3	38.1	6.34	5.99	5.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	322.79	316.41	310.99	40.5	39.8	41.8	7.97	7.95	7.44
Food and kindred products	368.16	366.96	362.15	41.6	41.7	44.6	8.85	8.80	8.12
Apparel and other textile products	224.64	208.01	213.16	35.6	34.1	36.5	6.31	6.10	5.84
Paper and allied products	271.53	267.44	286.97	43.1	41.4	44.7	6.30	6.45	6.42
Printing and publishing	349.07	336.28	327.86	38.7	37.7	38.8	9.02	8.92	8.45
Chemicals and allied products	472.38	462.58	428.65	43.1	42.4	44.1	10.96	10.91	9.72
Rubber and misc. plastic products	263.27	265.12	248.78	42.6	42.9	43.8	6.18	6.18	5.68

Covers an estimated 86,300 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Initial Claims	48,294	34,679	49,762	27,905	17,513	29,738
Total Continued Claims	265,114	252,548	245,683	164,200	158,975	145,136
Total Weeks Compensated	237,190	199,457	240,894	140,732	123,358	139,257
Total Amount of Payments	$28,199,238	$23,434,162	$25,925,018	$17,104,982	$14,843,108	$15,493,151
Average Weekly Payment	$118.88	$117.49	$107.62	$121.54	$120.33	$111.25

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	December, 1982	November, 1982	December, 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	259	326	341
Total continued claims	2,484	2,350	3,839
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	388	634	167
Total Continued claims	1,649	861	1,509

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	DECEMBER, 1982 NUMBER	%	SEPT.,1982 NUMBER	DECEMBER, 1981 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	56031	100	59839	93325	100	-40
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	6253	11	8474	15810	17	-60
22-39	36813	66	38208	57493	62	-36
40-54	10066	18	10205	15318	16	-34
55 AND OVER	2899	5	2952	4704	5	-38
SEX						
MALE	25189	45	27270	46606	50	-46
FEMALE	30831	55	32569	46719	50	-34
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	26450	47	27811	48074	52	-45
BLACK *	28411	51	30955	43411	47	-35
HISPANIC	418	1	410	696	1	-40
OTHER	654	1	663	1144	1	-43
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	26943	48	28884	5844[illegible]	63	-54
VETERAN	8466	15	8612	13[illegible]4	14	-35
HANDICAPPED	2217	4	2519	4281	5	-48
WELFARE	25718	46	25658	25732	28	-0
* NOT HISPANIC						
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	54514	100	56101	88830	100	-39
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4520	8	4642	10283	12	-56
CLERICAL	9424	17	9563	16282	18	-42
SALES	1668	3	1624	3456	4	-52
SERVICE	10227	19	10642	15872	18	-36
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	463	1	506	1182	1	-61
PROCESSING	1918	4	1818	2137	2	-10
MACHINE TRADES	2949	5	2740	4025	5	-27
BENCHWORK	2027	4	2147	2950	3	-31
STRUCTURAL WORK	7288	13	7830	12372	14	-41
MISCELLANEOUS	5375	10	5541	9343	11	-42
X-ENTRY	8138	15	8556	10308	12	-21
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	7947	100	36795	8363	100	-5
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	511	7	2273	556	7	-8
CLERICAL	1366	20	7465	1789	21	-24
SALES	553	7	2942	796	10	-31
SERVICE	1813	28	10292	2233	27	-19
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	51	2	685	128	2	-60
PROCESSING	382	3	1571	127	2	201
MACHINE TRADES	335	5	1537	405	5	-17
BENCHWORK	416	5	1586	443	5	-6
STRUCTURAL WORK	930	13	4724	990	12	-6
MISCELLANEOUS	769	10	3684	891	11	-14
X-ENTRY	---	--	---	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	535.6	533,6	532.0
Manufacturing*	25.3	25.3	23.6
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.3	6.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.5	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	510.3	508.3	508.4
Construction	31.3	32.2	33.3
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	15.6	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	7.9	7.5	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	144.9	141.6	141.7
General merchandise stores	19.8	18.6	20.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	29.0	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.6	3.6
Services and mining	137.4	137.4	134.7
Total government	151.8	152.5	155.6
Total federal government	70.4	70.1	71.2
Total state and local government	81.4	82.4	84.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
DECEMBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	December, 1982	November, 1982	December, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	111.3	113.3	109.7
Manufacturing	23.8	24.0	23.9
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.3	8.5
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.4	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.6
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.2
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.1	8.2	8.3
Nonmanufacturing	87.5	89.3	85.8
Construction	7.0	7.6	6.8
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.9	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	26.7	26.9	26.2
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.4	20.6	19.4
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.6
Total government	22.9	23.5	22.7
Total federal government	4.6	4.6	4.5
Total state & local government	18.3	18.9	18.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	December, 1982	November, 1982	December, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.1	107.7	110.0
Manufacturing	22.3	23.4	26.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	3.0	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.5	0.6	0.8
Other manufacturing	16.6	16.8	19.2
Nonmanufacturing	83.8	84.3	83.9
Construction	6.9	7.4	7.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.6	7.3
Railroad transportation	1.9	2.0	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.9	24.4	25.0
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	20.1	19.6	20.0
General merchandise stores	3.8	3.5	3.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.2	22.6	21.8
Health services	8.7	8.8	8.5
Total government	19.7	19.7	19.0
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.7	16.7	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

December 1982

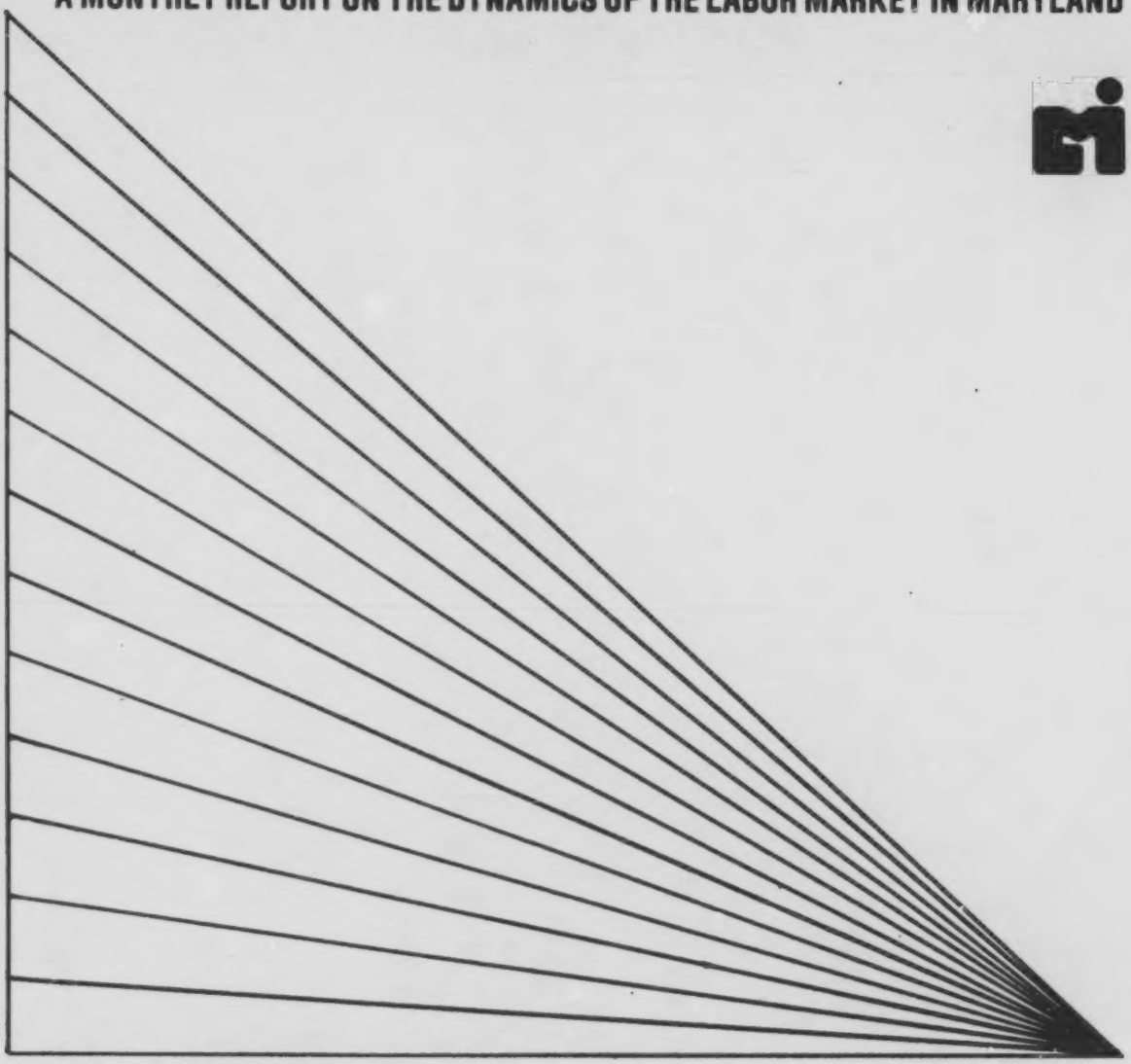
Major Industry Grouping	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	433.7	432.7	445.5
Manufacturing	56.6	56.8	61.7
Durable Goods*	24.0	24.2	28.4
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.0	3.3
Primary metal industries	6.8	6.9	7.9
Fabricated metal products*	2.8	3.1	3.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.2
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	3.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.8	4.4	5.0
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	32.6	32.6	33.3
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.3	8.2
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.6	4.8	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	2.0
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.5	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.4
Commercial printing	2.9	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.4	6.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	377.1	375.9	383.8
Construction	13.1	13.5	16.4
Transportation & public util.*	36.9	37.0	40.4
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.6	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.1	13.1	15.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.8	6.2
Water transportation	4.5	4.5	6.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	99.5	97.6	98.4
General merchandise stores	5.6	5.4	6.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.4	38.4	38.8
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	10.9
Service & mining*	107.9	107.9	106.3
Health services	35.6	35.8	35.0
Educational services	13.6	13.5	13.5
Misc. services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total government	81.3	81.5	83.5
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.1
Total state & local government	68.3	68.5	70.4
Total state government	34.0	34.2	33.6
Total local government	34.3	34.3	36.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1983

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Reflecting eased economic conditions, Maryland's unemployment rate increased by less than one percentage point between December, 1982 and January, 1983, rising from 8.4 percent (under the new benchmark of labor force estimates) to 9.1 percent of the civilian labor force. In both January of 1981 and 1982, the unemployment rate jumped by approximately 1.5 percentage points, compared with only 0.7 percentage points this January. After 24 consecutive months of higher unemployment rates than the previous year, Maryland's January rate is lower than its January, 1982 rate of 9.4 percent. January also marks the 12th consecutive month that the United States's unemployment rate has exceeded Maryland's. While the recession has eased noticeably in Maryland since last winter, the U.S. seasonally unadjusted rate of 11.4 percent for January surpassed anything experienced in 1982. In fact, the U.S. rate has been rising for the past five months. Its increase between this December and January is similar to its increase the previous year, as the rate expanded by 0.9 percentage points.

While Maryland's unemployment now is lower than in January, 1982 by an estimated 9,593 persons, its employment remains lower than a year ago for the 16th consecutive month, in January by an estimated 26,046 persons. Between December, 1982 and January, 1983, claims filed for unemployment insurance jumped, causing unemployment to advance by an estimated 8,657 persons or 4.8 percent. The monthly increase was more extreme in January, 1982, when unemployment soared by 29,553 persons or 17.4 percent. Employment did subside from December to a greater extent this January than last January, by an estimated 74,914 persons as compared with 64,402 a year ago. The civilian labor force decreased by 66,257 over the month this January.

Manufacturing employment in January was at its lowest level since March, 1941, after declining for four consecutive months. Employment is also lower than a year ago for the 37th consecutive month. Still, the job loss this January is less extensive than that experienced last January, being concentrated in nonelectrical machinery, ship/boat building/repair, and food processing. The seasonal job loss in nonmanufacturing this January was also less than that experienced last January. Even though every major nonmanufacturing category declined from December, all but trade and federal government subsided to a lesser extent than in January, 1982. Seasonal layoffs in construction are running at half the level of last winter. Layoffs in trade after the holiday season do seem to be occurring earlier this year, after holiday hiring comparable with that experienced in past years. A most unusual statistic is noted for January of lower employment in trade than a year ago. Other nonmanufacturing industries engaging in monthly layoffs include trucking; water transportation services; colleges and universities (in semester breaks); hotels/lodging places; amusement/recreational, agricultural, business, and social services; and local boards of education.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

After soaring from 9.2 percent in December, 1981 to 10.8 percent in January, 1982, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate only increased from 9.8 percent in December, 1982 to 10.2 percent in January, 1983. The area's total unemployment increased by just an estimated 857 persons over the month, while out-of-work persons leaving the labor market caused employment to fall by 31,271. Jobs were diminished in ship/boat building/repair, food processing, construction, water transportation services, trade, education, business services, and amusement/recreational services. Baltimore City's rate advanced from 11.4 percent in December to 11.8 percent in January. Increasing by at least one percentage point, Carroll County's rate rose from 9.7 percent to 10.9 percent and Harford County's from 9.2 to 10.2 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area increased from 4.6 percent in December to 5.0 percent in January. Employment fell by an estimated 28,659 persons, as unemployment increased by 1,670. Charles County's unemployment rate advanced by a full percentage point from 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent. In the area, employment was reduced during January in construction, trucking, trade, services, and education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate jumped from 13.9 percent in December to 16.8 percent in January. Rates in all four of the area's counties exceeded 10 percent and increased from December by more than a percentage point. Most severe is Garrett County's unemployment, which advanced from 22.8 percent to 25.9 percent. The area's total unemployment increased by 3,728 persons from December levels, and its employment contracted by a greater 7,120 persons. While recalls were noted in apparel/textile manufacturing during January, they were outnumbered by layoffs in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, construction, trade, and education.

All eleven (11) counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland showed increases in their unemployment rates from December of at least one percentage point. Only in Talbot and St. Mary's counties are the rates still less than 10 percent. Employment decreased during January in manufacturing. Seasonal layoffs were noted in construction, trade, hotels/lodging places, and education. In January, the state's highest unemployment rate of 26.7 percent was registered in Somerset County and the lowest of 4.1 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

After a miniscule 300 decrease between November and December, Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment took a drastic downward plunge during January, with jobs estimated 50,400 fewer from December, 1982 to January, 1983. Over the year, total employment was down by 14,000 jobs, marking the 16th consecutive month when employment fell below its level for the corresponding month of the previous year. January's over-the-year decline is still somewhat less than the 18,500 deficit between December, 1981 and December, 1982. Although monthly losses this January were quite large, they were still less, by 4,500 jobs, than losses sustained last January.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Manufacturing employment registered 202,700 in January, 1983. It lost 3,800 jobs over the month, a far less extreme drop than the 6,900 job loss in January, 1982. Manufacturing jobs have been on the decline for four consecutive months. Over the year, manufacturing employment receded by 13,800 jobs, marking the 37th consecutive month when jobs were below levels of a year ago. Not since March, 1941 has such a low level of manufacturing employment been reported. Less business took 300 jobs from primary metals, an industry hard hit by the economic recession during 1982. Jobs were fewer by 5,500 fewer than at this time last January. Scattered instances of less business decreased fabricated metals by 300. Nonelectrical machinery, suffering from temporary shutdown, was robbed of 1,800 jobs over the month and falls below last January by 4,700 jobs. In transportation equipment, a permanent closing of ship/boat building/repair and other scattered layoffs reduced this industry by 800 jobs. Employment in ship/boat building/repair is 2,600 below last January's level. Food/kindred products suffered a 700 decline in January, after an estimated 600 drop in December. Apparel/textiles regained the 600 jobs lost through temporary shutdowns the previous month. Hiring due to more business in commercial printing added 200 to the printing/publishing industry.

Failing to meet the year-ago level for the 16th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment was only 200 jobs below January, 1982. In December, the gap from December, 1981 was a much greater 1,600 jobs. At 1,435,000, nonmanufacturing employment in January sustained seasonal losses of 46,600 over the month that were still less extensive than the 48,000 decline during January, 1982. This January's decrease in nonmanufacturing breaks a four-month trend of rising employment, with a gain of 26,000 jobs between August and December, 1982. Employment was down in every major nonmanufacturing industry group this January, but declines were less extensive than those experienced last January, except in trade where the decrease exceeded last January and in federal government where no change from the previous month occurred last January. Construction lost 7,900 jobs, but this seasonal decline is considerably below the 12,400 drop last January. Below last January by 2,300 jobs, construction, for the 35th consecutive month, is less than the corresponding month a year ago. Less business in trucking and water transportation decreased transportation except railroads by 1,800, a smaller decline than the 2,600 loss last January. Wholesale trade dropped by 1,000 with seasonal layoffs and less business. Retail trade's 22,900 seasonal loss, including a 4,000 reduction in general merchandise, was quite larger than the 15,600 monthly decrease last January. Retail trade, showing an unusual trend of lower employment than a year ago, falls 2,100 jobs below January, 1982. Finance/insurance/real estate crept down by 200 jobs when layoffs in real estate exceeded hiring in credit agencies and banking. Last January, the job loss was a greater 1,000 jobs. In services, where jobs decreased by 6,300 over the month, some hiring in personal services was greatly exceeded by layoffs due to semester break in colleges and universities, along with declines in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreational services, agricultural services, business services, and social services. Last January, a similar 6,700 monthly loss occurred in services. Jobs in services outnumbered last January's job level by 6,200. Federal government was down a mere 400 jobs and exceeds employment last January by 1,600. State government, down in January by 2,700 due to semester breaks in colleges and universities, was only 500 below last January.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Local government's 3,200 drop over the month came about when hiring in local government agencies was exceeded by layoffs in county boards of education and community colleges. For the 19th consecutive month, local government employment is below a year ago, in January by 2,300 jobs.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment registered 923,600 for January. Over the month a decrease of 20,700 jobs was noted, but over the year jobs were down by a lesser 8,500. In manufacturing, the metro area's employment decreased by 10,800 over the year and by 1,000 over the month. The statewide reduction in primary metals was contrasted by a 300 gain in the metro area. Otherwise, the area followed statewide trends in manufacturing. Unlike the state, the metro area reported an over-the-year gain of 2,300 jobs in non-manufacturing, but receded by 19,700 over the month. Trends matched those statewide except in finance/insurance/real estate, where the metro area reported a 300 gain over the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings for production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries registered $353.70 in January, a reduction of $9.61 from average earnings in December. Conditions such as shorter scheduled workweek, less overtime, shutdowns, and layoffs had an impact on reduced earnings. Average hourly earnings, at $9.00, were down by 6 cents from the previous month. Average weekly hours decreased by 0.8 hours to 39.3. Significantly lower hourly pay rates were noted in nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel/textiles. Greatly reduced workweeks were experienced in furniture/fixtures and leather/leather products. Over the year, average weekly earnings increased by 7.7 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $10.35 over the month to $383.36. Hourly earnings increased by 5 cents to $9.56, while the workweek was reduced by 1.3 hours, to 40.1. Average weekly earnings exceeded those of last January by 9.9 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in January were down 10.8 percent from the number filed the previous month as fewer claims were filed by workers in the industries of electrical machinery, paper products, and apparel. The decrease was partially offset by layoffs in the machinery, except electrical and retail trade industries. The number of continued claims rose 8.5 percent, weeks compensated by 7.8 percent, and the amount of payments by 9.7 percent. The average weekly payment increased to $121.02.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 39.4 percent and continued claims were down 2.7 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were down 7.7 percent and continued claims were up 24.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the state-wide activities. Initial claims were down 17.1 percent, continued claims were up 2.6 percent, weeks compensated were up 3.8 percent, and the amount of payments rose 5.1 percent. The average weekly payment increased to $122.96.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index rose by a slight 0.2 percent in January. The 293.1 index represents a mere 3.8 percent inflation rate since January, 1982. Sharp declines in gasoline prices and only a slight rise in food prices helped produce January's modest increase in prices. Food and beverages, at an index of 280.7, increased by only 0.6 percent since December, 1982 and went up by only 2.6 percent since last January. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items came to 291.4 for January, up 0.4 percent from November, 1982 and up 3.3 percent from January, 1982. The index for food and beverages, at 275.0, had increased by 0.6 percent from November and by 1.9 percent from January, 1982.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, State of Maryland, revised series for 1970-1982.

State of Maryland
Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JANUARY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January'82
MARYLAND	2,099,499	2,165,756	1,909,390	1,984,304	190,109	181,452	9.1	8.4	9.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,042,041	1,072,455	936,260	967,531	105,781	104,924	10.2	9.8	10.4
BALTIMORE CITY	383,972	395,155	338,831	350,148	45,141	45,007	11.8	11.4	12.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,380	177,459	159,677	165,010	12,703	12,449	7.4	7.0	7.8
BALTIMORE*	314,981	324,876	282,346	291,776	32,635	33,100	10.4	10.2	10.6
CARROLL	46,577	47,476	41,497	42,883	5,080	4,593	10.9	9.7	10.7
HARFORD	69,950	71,520	62,846	64,945	7,104	6,575	10.2	9.2	10.5
HOWARD	54,182	55,968	51,064	52,769	3,118	3,199	5.8	5.7	6.3
D. C. AREA	750,872	777,861	713,063	741,722	37,809	36,139	5.0	4.6	5.3
CHARLES	41,678	42,922	39,393	40,976	2,285	1,946	5.5	4.5	6.4
MONTGOMERY*	326,851	338,785	313,547	326,149	13,304	12,636	4.1	3.7	4.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	382,342	396,154	360,123	374,597	22,219	21,557	5.8	5.4	6.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	144,447	147,839	120,124	127,244	24,323	20,595	16.8	13.9	14.8
ALLEGANY	34,451	35,169	28,883	29,858	5,568	5,311	16.2	15.1	15.5
FREDERICK*	43,565	46,632	38,438	42,350	5,127	4,282	11.8	9.2	13.8
GARRETT	12,436	12,790	9,221	9,872	3,215	2,918	25.9	22.8	19.8
WASHINGTON	53,995	53,248	43,582	45,164	10,413	8,084	19.3	15.2	13.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,512	10,963	8,851	9,448	1,661	1,515	15.8	13.8	16.8
ST. MARY'S	17,358	17,946	15,734	16,423	1,624	1,523	9.4	8.5	11.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,819	7,847	6,545	6,901	1,274	946	16.3	12.1	17.8
CECIL	29,587	30,248	26,077	27,122	3,510	3,126	11.9	10.3	15.9
DORCHESTER	15,350	15,449	12,828	13,216	2,522	2,233	16.4	14.5	15.3
KENT	7,370	7,545	6,330	6,725	1,040	820	14.1	10.9	16.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,001	9,529	7,886	8,660	1,115	869	12.4	9.1	12.9
SOMERSET	7,044	7,228	5,163	5,727	1,881	1,501	26.7	20.8	31.6
TALBOT	15,039	15,999	14,024	15,083	1,015	916	6.7	5.7	7.8
WICOMICO	28,635	29,558	25,255	26,401	3,380	3,157	11.8	10.7	14.4
WORCESTER	14,421	15,291	11,248	12,101	3,173	3,190	22.0	20.9	25.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,882	101,207	81,686	84,894	19,196	16,313	19.0	16.1	15.2
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	727,060	747,579	653,914	675,755	73,146	71,824	10.1	9.6	10.4
BALANCE OF STATE*	203,814	210,525	179,334	188,783	24,480	21,742	12.0	10.3	14.0
UNITED STATES[2]	109,779,000	110,477,000	97,262,000	98,849,000	12,517,000	11,628,000	11.4	10.5	9.4

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

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LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

STATE OF MARYLAND
1976-1982

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
1982													
Labor Force	2,135,138	2,126,964	2,140,840	2,154,472	2,170,740	2,192,647	2,192,072	2,165,815	2,153,430	2,165,790	2,168,337	2,165,756	2,161,000
Employment	1,935,436	1,932,343	1,954,302	1,978,530	1,998,019	2,009,024	2,008,421	1,981,852	1,978,249	1,985,735	1,989,785	1,984,304	1,978,000
Unemployment	199,702	194,621	186,538	175,942	172,721	183,623	183,651	183,963	175,181	180,055	178,552	181,452	183,000
Rate	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
1981													
Labor Force	2,136,243	2,138,929	2,142,226	2,156,136	2,167,205	2,197,105	2,195,758	2,167,948	2,165,585	2,148,554	2,158,322	2,169,987	2,163,000
Employment	1,967,576	1,970,785	1,987,692	2,010,694	2,024,707	2,041,070	2,038,104	2,012,323	2,014,615	1,996,608	1,995,987	1,999,838	2,005,000
Unemployment	168,667	168,144	154,534	145,442	142,498	156,035	157,654	155,625	150,970	151,946	162,335	170,149	157,000
Rate	7.9	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,105,856	2,110,109	2,125,159	2,143,033	2,167,101	2,184,577	2,204,188	2,177,193	2,143,252	2,158,708	2,164,298	2,176,526	2,155,000
Employment	1,963,866	1,969,359	1,987,849	2,012,502	2,035,069	2,031,639	2,052,010	2,033,495	2,007,321	2,022,656	2,027,455	2,036,779	2,015,000
Unemployment	141,990	140,750	137,310	130,531	132,032	152,938	152,178	143,698	135,931	136,052	136,843	139,747	140,000
Rate	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
1979													
Labor Force	2,048,870	2,057,668	2,070,145	2,092,638	2,116,074	2,174,476	2,156,070	2,132,357	2,130,195	2,117,099	2,135,691	2,160,715	2,116,000
Employment	1,916,357	1,914,514	1,948,896	1,978,558	2,006,031	2,046,241	2,027,994	2,004,524	2,014,336	1,999,846	2,012,960	2,021,743	1,991,000
Unemployment	132,513	143,154	121,249	114,080	110,043	128,235	128,076	127,833	115,859	117,253	122,731	138,972	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,960,224	1,968,349	1,996,717	2,034,907	2,058,820	2,108,331	2,103,428	2,083,280	2,063,793	2,073,942	2,088,407	2,119,802	2,055,000
Employment	1,836,446	1,840,062	1,875,075	1,927,671	1,954,469	1,984,769	1,983,158	1,976,717	1,966,026	1,970,956	1,976,322	1,988,329	1,940,000
Unemployment	123,778	128,287	121,642	107,236	104,351	123,562	120,270	106,563	97,767	102,986	112,085	131,473	115,000
Rate	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6
1977													
Labor Force	1,888,602	1,913,008	1,934,739	1,939,677	1,966,980	1,994,743	1,988,466	1,975,236	1,969,867	1,976,570	1,990,150	2,017,962	1,963,000
Employment	1,759,976	1,766,341	1,804,893	1,826,163	1,856,503	1,879,862	1,872,528	1,864,867	1,866,469	1,861,841	1,874,837	1,893,719	1,844,000
Unemployment	128,626	146,667	129,846	113,514	110,477	114,881	115,938	110,369	103,398	114,729	115,313	124,243	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,854,140	1,848,878	1,863,502	1,878,604	1,881,020	1,899,746	1,960,530	1,932,356	1,928,441	1,922,970	1,942,263	1,947,549	1,906,000
Employment	1,725,861	1,730,711	1,746,719	1,763,767	1,786,873	1,801,104	1,816,428	1,795,921	1,790,479	1,786,175	1,788,716	1,791,246	1,777,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.8

February 1983

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1637.7	1688.1	1651.7	923.6	944.3	932.1
Manufacturing	202.7	206.5	216.5	134.9	135.9	145.7
Durable Goods	105.5	109.1	118.1	77.5	78.1	85.8
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.3
Household furniture	1.1	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.5	6.6	7.2	4.5	4.5	5.4
Primary metal industries	21.1	21.4	26.6	20.2	19.9	24.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	14.0	18.2	14.5	14.0	18.0
Fabricated metal products	8.9	9.2	9.5	6.5	6.8	7.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.6
Machinery, except electrical	12.4	14.2	17.1	8.8	8.9	11.0
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.5	33.6	33.5	24.4	24.3	24.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.0	2.9	3.6	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.6	24.6	23.1	18.7	18.7	17.6
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.5	13.3	13.2	7.0	7.6	7.4
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	3.4	5.3	1.7	2.4	4.3
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.6
Nondurable Goods	97.2	97.4	98.4	57.4	57.8	59.9
Food and kindred products	24.9	25.6	24.7	11.8	12.3	12.6
Meat products	6.7	6.6	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.2	2.9	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.4	4.6	4.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	13.4	14.4	8.4	8.5	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.2	9.2	7.0	7.1	7.1
Printing and publishing	23.2	23.0	23.2	13.0	12.6	12.9
Newspapers	6.0	6.1	6.1	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.8	12.8	13.6	9.6	9.5	10.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.5	0.6	0.6	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.9	10.0	9.7	6.2	6.3	5.9
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.8	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.4	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1435.0	1481.6	1435.2	788.7	808.4	786.4
Construction	74.1	82.0	76.4	33.1	36.8	35.7
Transportation and public utilities	81.7	83.7	84.7	52.6	53.6	56.5
Railroad transportation	7.9	7.9	9.5	5.6	5.6	6.7
Transportation, except railroads	38.0	39.8	38.8	22.5	23.4	25.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.8	36.0	36.4	24.5	24.6	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.1	22.2	22.6	15.3	15.3	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	402.1	426.0	403.2	227.6	239.3	222.3
Wholesale trade	92.3	93.3	91.3	57.5	58.0	55.9
Retail trade	309.8	332.7	311.9	170.1	181.3	166.4
General merchandise stores	46.0	50.0	48.0	19.7	21.7	19.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	93.9	94.1	92.7	57.8	57.5	57.4
Banking	24.4	24.1	24.4	14.6	14.3	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	12.8	12.5	8.5	8.4	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	20.7	16.1	16.0	15.9
Services and mining	375.9	382.2	369.7	201.6	204.0	198.5
Private hospitals	57.4	57.1	56.4	37.9	37.7	37.1
Educational services	26.3	27.1	25.3	18.6	19.1	18.0
Engineering and architectural services	22.0	21.8	21.9	9.3	9.3	9.2
Total government	407.3	413.6	408.5	216.0	217.2	216.0
Total federal government	134.9	135.3	133.3	54.2	54.6	53.5
Total state and local government	272.4	278.3	275.2	161.8	162.6	162.5
Total state government	87.1	89.8	87.6	63.9	64.2	63.0
Total local government	185.3	188.5	187.6	97.9	98.4	99.5

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JANUARY 1983
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Manufacturing	$353.70	$363.31	$328.48	39.3	40.1	37.8	$ 9.00	$ 9.06	$ 8.69
DURABLE GOODS	404.21	416.56	369.97	40.1	41.0	38.7	10.08	10.16	9.56
Lumber and wood products	257.85	259.64	204.44	38.6	39.7	32.4	6.68	6.54	6.31
Furniture and fixtures	247.50	300.49	217.44	39.1	49.1	36.0	6.33	6.12	6.04
Stone, clay and glass products	365.56	375.53	329.66	41.4	42.1	35.6	8.83	8.92	9.26
Primary metal industries	534.60	528.65	507.58	39.6	38.9	39.5	13.50	13.59	12.85
Fabricated metal products	378.72	397.32	330.58	41.3	43.0	38.8	9.17	9.24	8.52
Machinery except electrical	361.26	382.30	335.62	40.5	40.8	38.8	8.92	9.37	8.65
Electric and electronic equipment	358.68	356.55	305.20	42.0	41.8	40.0	8.54	8.53	7.63
Transportation equipment	459.73	503.85	396.19	37.9	40.6	39.5	12.13	12.41	10.03
Instruments and related products	299.52	303.76	260.91	37.3	39.5	36.8	8.03	7.69	7.09
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.05	254.32	219.02	36.6	37.4	35.1	6.75	6.80	6.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	303.74	310.07	280.39	38.4	39.2	36.7	7.91	7.91	7.64
Food and kindred products	281.99	290.97	270.78	37.8	38.9	37.4	7.46	7.48	7.24
Apparel and other textile products	197.69	204.51	172.80	34.5	34.9	30.0	5.73	5.86	5.76
Paper and allied products	304.96	319.96	296.60	39.4	42.1	39.6	7.74	7.60	7.49
Printing and publishing	374.36	375.20	330.46	39.2	38.8	36.8	9.55	9.67	8.98
Chemicals and allied products	430.54	418.05	382.85	41.8	42.1	41.3	10.30	9.93	9.27
Rubber and misc. plastic products	291.87	294.77	282.51	41.4	41.4	38.7	7.05	7.12	7.30
Leather and leather products	147.53	183.22	165.19	30.8	37.7	34.2	4.79	4.86	4.83

Covers an estimated 135,700 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
MANUFACTURING	$383.36	$393.71	$348.91	40.1	41.4	38.3	$ 9.56	$ 9.51	$ 9.11
DURABLE GOODS	437.38	450.05	387.70	40.8	42.1	38.5	10.72	10.69	10.07
Stone, clay and glass products	381.06	405.64	336.52	41.6	43.9	35.8	9.16	9.24	9.40
Primary metal industries	539.45	537.70	508.76	39.9	39.8	39.5	13.52	13.51	12.88
Fabricated metal products	404.98	427.70	333.76	42.9	45.5	38.9	9.44	9.40	8.58
Machinery except electrical	356.47	357.57	304.38	40.6	41.1	38.0	8.78	8.70	8.01
Electric and electronic equipment	400.90	405.48	326.23	43.2	43.6	39.4	9.28	9.30	8.28
Transportation equipment	491.81	536.67	394.88	37.6	40.2	37.5	13.08	13.35	10.53
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	218.06	236.48	190.16	35.4	37.3	32.9	6.16	6.34	5.78
NONDURABLE GOODS	315.56	324.00	292.97	39.2	40.5	37.9	8.05	8.00	7.73
Food and kindred products	356.40	366.33	339.88	40.0	41.3	40.9	8.91	8.87	8.31
Apparel and other textile products	203.66	223.73	183.33	34.0	35.4	29.1	5.99	6.32	6.30
Paper and allied products	262.54	271.53	259.75	39.9	43.1	39.9	6.58	6.30	6.51
Printing and publishing	343.88	348.56	316.90	37.5	38.6	36.3	9.17	9.03	8.73
Chemicals and allied products	471.33	473.06	419.90	42.5	43.4	42.5	11.09	10.90	9.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	260.29	261.61	233.92	42.6	42.4	40.4	6.11	6.17	5.79

Covers an estimated 86,800 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	nuary 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Initial Claims	43,094	48,294	46,987	23,126	27,905	27,428
Total Continued Claims	287,602	265,114	267,406	168,480	164,200	155,133
Total Weeks Compensated	255,659	237,190	258,389	146,147	140,732	154,427
Total Amount of Payments	$30,941,722	$28,199,238	$28,901,511	$17,970,812	$17,104,982	$17,835,684
Average Weekly Payment	$121.02	$118.88	$111.47	$122.96	$121.54	$115.07

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	January, 1983	December, 1982	January, 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	361	259	382
Total continued claims	2,418	2,484	3,393
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	358	388	172
Total Continued claims	2,049	1,649	1,224

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	517.9	536.2	512.7
Manufacturing*	25.1	25.3	23.6
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.3	6.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	6.6	6.5	6.1
Nonmanufacturing	492.8	510.9	489.1
Construction	28.4	31.4	29.3
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	15.9	13.9
Trucking and warehousing	6.9	7.8	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.5	145.2	135.1
General merchandise stores	18.4	19.7	19.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	28.9	28.3
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.7	3.6	3.7
Services and mining	135.7	137.4	132.3
Total government	148.3	152.1	150.2
Total federal government	70.8	70.7	70.5
Total state and local government	77.5	81.4	79.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
JANUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.4	111.2	103.8
Manufacturing	23.3	23.7	22.2
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.1	8.0
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.3	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.8	8.0	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	83.1	87.5	81.6
Construction	6.3	7.1	5.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.6	6.7	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.2	26.6	24.4
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.5	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.7	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.6	20.4	19.0
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.7
Total government	22.8	23.0	22.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.6	4.5
Total state & local government	18.1	18.4	17.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	101.6	106.3	104.4
Manufacturing	21.1	22.3	25.8
Apparel & other textile products	3.2	2.1	3.0
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other manufacturing	14.4	16.6	18.9
Nonmanufacturing	80.5	84.0	78.6
Construction	6.2	6.9	5.7
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.5	6.8
Railroad transportation	1.9	1.9	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	1.7
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	23.6	24.9	23.8
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	4.9
Retail trade*	18.8	20.1	18.9
General merchandise stores	3.5	3.8	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	21.8	22.3	21.1
Health services	8.8	8.8	8.5
Total government	18.7	19.7	17.6
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	15.8	16.7	14.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JANUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	January 198[illegible]	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	429.6	433.3	434.9
Manufacturing	55.3	56.3	58.5
Durable Goods*	22.6	23.7	25.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.0	3.2
Primary metal industries	6.7	6.8	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.8	2.9	3.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.2	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	3.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	3.5	4.4	2.8
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.6	32.8
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.3	8.2
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.5	4.7	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.8	1.9	2.1
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.1	8.2
Commercial printing	3.4	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	374.3	377.0	376.4
Construction	12.7	13.1	14.1
Transportation & public util.*	35.6	36.9	38.9
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	11.8	13.1	14.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.7	5.8
Water transportation	3.9	4.5	5.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.7	99.5	96.5
General merchandise stores	5.6	5.6	5.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.7	38.4	38.4
Banking	11.4	11.2	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.0	10.9	10.9
Service & mining*	107.3	107.7	105.9
Health services	35.8	35.6	35.1
Educational services	13.4	13.6	13.0
Misc. services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total government	82.3	81.4	82.6
Total federal government	12.6	13.0	12.9
Total state & local government	69.7	68.4	69.7
Total state government	34.0	34.1	33.7
Total local government	35.7	34.3	36.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1982

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.1	1688.4	1680.3	764.8	760.7	755.4	--	--	--
Manufacturing	206.5	208.6	208.6	64.9	65.6	65.7	135.7	137.2	136.7
Durable Goods	109.1	110.2	111.1	25.5	25.7	26.2	68.1	68.8	69.5
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
Furniture & fixtures	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
Stone, clay & glass prod.	6.6	6.7	6.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	5.1	5.3	5.2
Primary metal industries	21.4	21.7	22.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	16.2	16.3	16.6
Fabricated metal products	9.2	9.4	9.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	6.6	6.8	6.9
Machinery except electrical	14.2	14.4	14.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	9.2	9.4	9.4
Electric & electronic equip.	33.6	33.4	33.7	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.9	13.7	14.2
Transportation equip.	13.3	13.4	13.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.4	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Nondurable Goods	97.4	98.4	97.5	39.4	39.9	39.5	67.6	68.4	67.2
Food & kindred products	25.6	26.2	25.9	8.6	8.9	8.8	16.7	17.1	16.6
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.4	14.0	13.9	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.1	11.9
Paper & allied products	9.2	9.1	9.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
Printing & publishing	23.0	22.9	22.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	14.2	13.9	13.7
Chemicals & allied products	12.8	12.9	12.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	8.1	8.2	7.9
Petroleum & coal products	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.0	9.8	9.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	7.4	7.2	7.3
Leather & leather products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1481.6	1479.8	1471.7	699.9	695.1	689.7	--	--	--
Contract construction	82.0	85.1	84.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	83.7	83.8	83.6	22.3	21.8	21.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	39.8	39.7	39.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.0	36.0	36.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	426.0	419.8	413.8	193.5	188.0	183.7	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	93.3	93.1	93.2	25.3	25.2	25.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	332.7	326.7	320.6	168.2	162.8	158.5	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	50.0	48.6	45.8	37.7	36.0	33.4	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	94.1	94.1	94.2	54.9	54.7	54.8	--	--	--
Services & mining	382.2	382.6	383.2	218.7	218.2	217.4	--	--	--
Total government	413.6	414.4	412.8	203.4	205.2	204.9	--	--	--
Total federal government	135.3	135.0	134.4	61.8	61.4	61.1	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	278.3	279.4	278.4	141.6	143.8	143.8	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.